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JPRS Report

East Asia

Korea

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East Asia

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POLITICAL

Revised General Election Laws, Local Autonomy Laws

41070049 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
9 Mar 88 p 2

[Text]

Substance of General Election Laws and Local Autonomy Laws

The National Assembly Election Laws embodying the system of small electoral districts was passed in the early morning hours of the 8th, reviving, after 17 years, the small electoral district system. This new legislation on the election of the National Assembly members differs from the existing law in the allocation of at-large members and the required qualifications of candidates. The following is a brief summary of its key provisions.

The National Assembly Election Law (Amended)

Number of electoral districts and assembly members:

The entire nation is divided into 224 electoral districts and each district elects one member. The number of at-large members will be one-third of the district members, namely, 75. Thus, the total number of members shall be 299. The allocation of at-large members is limited to the parties which won a minimum of five districts. If the party with the most seats fails to obtain a majority, one-half of the at-large seats, namely, 37 will be assigned to this party, and the remainder will be divided to each party in proportion to the number of districts won.

If the party with the most seats obtains more than a majority, at-large seats will be allocated proportionately using the percentage of seats won by each party.

Qualifications of assembly candidates:

Those disqualified from the election include the ones "who received a fine of 100,000 won or more within the past 6 years" (including those who were sentenced but had their sentence invalidated). The earlier criterion of "50,000 won or more" has been somewhat relaxed. The amount of trust money to be deposited has been raised to between 7 and 10 million won for the party-nominated district candidates and the at-large candidates and to between 15 and 20 million won for the independent candidates. The trust money is returned to the national treasury when a candidate withdraws from the race, the registration is nullified, or a candidate fails to obtain one-third of the vote.

Campaign activities:

Campaign activities are confined to the period starting from registration to the day before the election (18 days). Individual campaign speeches are not permitted, and joint campaign meetings can be held up to three times for each district. However, if a district consists of more than two municipalities or guns [counties], three campaign meetings are permitted for each municipality or gun.

Speeches by individual candidates are limited to 30 minutes, and the order of appearance is determined at each meeting by a random drawing.

Since campaign activities such as speeches, conferences, lectures and recorded messages are not permitted during the campaign period, with the only exception being joint campaign appearances, party chairmen and representatives are also prohibited from making supporting speeches. In addition, streetside campaign speeches and campaigning on moving vehicles are prohibited. The number of vehicles, etc., is determined by the district election oversight committee which takes into consideration unique local circumstances. Campaign workers are allowed to distribute small publications listing such items as the designated ballot number, name, photograph, vitae, political views and policy announcements of candidates. The permissible number of placards on display is equivalent to the number of dongs [village] per gu [ward] and si [municipality], or two per up [town in rural area] and one per myon [district in rural area] in a gun [county], thus reducing the number compared to past campaigns.

The permissible number of campaign workers is 40 to an election administrative office, 20 to an election liaison office, and 3 for each voting area, thus increasing the number compared to past elections. Although officers above the rank of platoon commander in the homeland reserve force and heads of ri, dong, tong, and ban have been prohibited in the past from participating in a campaign, the new election law allows campaign participation provided they have resigned 10 days prior to the day of the campaign announcement.

Determination of candidate's ballot number:

The method of ballot number determination is the same as in the presidential election law. That is, the numbering is in order according to the number of members in the Assembly; the candidates from the parties without any member in the Assembly follow an alphabetical order of party names; and independent candidates are numbered in alphabetical order of their last names. Therefore, the Minjongdang candidates will always have ballot number one.

Candidacy of public officials:

Public officials eligible for party membership (public officials ineligible for joint membership in the Assembly) in the past had to resign from office 150 days prior to the

expiration of the assembly session, but the current law provides an opportunity to public officials by stipulating resignation within 5 days from the date of the election announcement.

Ballot opening:

The presence of observers for opening absentee ballots, which the opposition party has insisted on, continues to be denied as in the past, and absentee ballots are opened together with other ballots.

The new law, however, stipulates that one observer is allowed at the time of registering ballot notices. Required on ballots are the signatures of two party delegates at gu, si, and gun election oversight committees and also the signatures of two party-nominated persons at district election oversight committees.

There are tighter restrictions regarding disturbances at voting booths and ballot counting offices. Special facilities of a certain specification are to be constructed to ensure privacy for absentee balloting. Observers at poll booths and ballot counting offices must wear a badge identifying party affiliation, and no other badges are permitted. Party-nominated candidates select eight observers of ballot counting and independent candidates select four observers, who should be registered with the election oversight committee for the jurisdiction 3 days prior to ballot counting.

Local Autonomy Law (Amended)

Autonomous jurisdictions are special cities, cities under direct control, provinces, cities, gun [counties], and ku [districts]. Although the number of local congress members is in proportion to administrative districts, it is in the range of 25 to 70 members for special cities, cities under direct control, and provinces, 15 to 20 members for cities and districts, and 10 to 20 members for guns. Members serve for a 4-year period without compensation. There is one session per year, and the total number of days in a session cannot exceed 70 days for cities and provinces and 60 days for cities, guns, and districts. Local congresses may set up a standing committee and a special committee, but standing committees are limited to cities and provinces. Heads of autonomous jurisdictions are to be elected, but will be appointed by the government until applicable laws are enacted.

Heads of autonomous jurisdictions are empowered to request a reconsideration of the decisions made by local congresses and to set priorities among the decisions. Minister of home affairs, mayors, and province governors may request a reconsideration of those decisions which either violate the laws or pose potential for public harm. Local congresses have the right to audit administrative matters and to subpoena officials.

Election Law Regarding Local Congress Members (Enacted)

Candidates must be residents who have resided in the district for at least 90 days and are 25 years or older. Electoral affairs are under the overall control of the central election oversight committee. Electoral districts are decided on the basis of administrative districts within an autonomous jurisdiction, the president's recommendations, and precedents. Election of local congresses should be held between 20 and 90 days prior to the expiration date.

This law is to be implemented from the city-gun-district level, and local congresses are to be elected within 1 year from the enactment of this law. On the other hand, the election of local congresses for cities and provinces are to be held within 2 years.

Education Law (Amended)

The provision that the head of the local congress automatically assumes the position of chairman of the education committee is deleted. The term of education committee members is reduced from 5 to 4 years, and party membership is not allowed. Although the term of education chief is 4 years, the amendment stipulates that the term can be repeated once. Qualifications of an education chief requires a total of 20 or more years of experience in education or education-related professions.

Local Tax Law (Amended)

In preparation for implementing the system of local autonomy, it is no longer necessary to seek approval of the minister of home affairs and the province governor regarding the assessment and collection of local tax. An approval of the minister of home affairs through the province governor is required if the levying of resident tax, slaughter tax, city planning tax, public facilities tax, and business tax exceeds the standard tax schedule.

Local Grant-in-Aid Tax Law

Grant-in-aid taxes on autonomous districts within special cities and cities under direct control are computed together with local grant-in-aid taxes for special cities and cities under direct control. Standard tax rates may be modified if balanced development among districts and the remoteness of specific districts need to be given special consideration.

Local Financing Law (Amended)

If a local autonomous organization needs to borrow from the following year's revenue to cover the expenses of the current fiscal year, it is necessary to obtain the concurrence of the local congress. Local autonomous organizations can invest or finance only those organizations specified by the law or established by precedent such as a non-profit corporation or a public corporation.

Plan Seeks To Develop Central, Southeast Regions

SK260403388 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
26 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] The government will concentrate on the development of industrial complexes in the central and southeastern regions by 1996 in order to facilitate the industrialization of those areas.

The plan is contained in the policy for the development of provincial industries which the Trade-Industry Ministry prepared in accordance with a revision of the sixth five-year economic development project.

The ministry said that the demand for industrial sites across the country by 1996 will amount to 34.3 million pyong (one pyong is equivalent to 3.3 square meters).

However, industrial complexes which are now under development stand at some 17.65 million pyong.

Against this backdrop, the ministry plans to develop the remaining portion of industrial sites in the central and southeastern regions whose industrialization lags far behind that of other areas across the-country.

To make up for shortcomings of industrial sites to be developed in the two regions, the ministry intends to complement item with the development of farming-oriented industrial sites.

Specifically, an industrial complex of one million pyong will be developed in Inju, Chungchongnam-do from this year until 1992 and a Kunsan industrial site with 2.09 million pyong during the same period.

Other industrial complexes which will be developed from this year until 1992 are 300,000 pyong in Chongju, 1.5 million pyong in Yochon and 1.2 million pyong in Taebul encircling Mokpo.

The second Iri industrial complex will be expanded by 625,000 pyong by 1991, the Hanam industrial complex encircling Kwangju by 800,000 pyong by 1991, and the third Chonju industrial complex by one million pyong by 1991.

To facilitate the development of provincial industries, the ministry will simplify the procedures for converting mountainous and farming areas into industrial complexes.

The ministry will also provide various incentives such as financial aid and tax favors for the establishment of industrial complexes in the provinces.

In addition, the ministry will implement an investment guarantee insurance system to protect insured business concerns in the provinces from going bankrupt.

The ministry will also strengthen various tax and financial favors for the move of plants located in Seoul and other major cities to provincial areas.

To secure a strong base for the development of provincial industries, the government will construct three expressways. The three are the western coastal line linking Incheon, Mokpo and Suchon, the central line between Chunchun and Taegu and the Taejon-Chinju line.

Meanwhile, the government will adjust the functions of the central and provincial governments and will transfer a large portion of trade-industry business to the provinces.

The policy for the development of provincial industries drafted by the ministry will be submitted to the National Assembly during its regular session in September for its implementation.

Paper Stresses New Assembly's Importance

SK2604013088 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
26 Apr 88 p 8

[Editorial: "D-Day Has Come"]

[Text] The moment of decision has come. Some 26 million eligible voters are expected to cast their ballots in today's parliamentary elections. The tumultuous electioneering ended last night. Now it is the turn of voters to take action.

The methods of electioneering were extremely disappointing. Mudslinging, violence and anything that comes in handy has been the order of the day. A tense atmosphere has reigned at stumping sites which have often appeared more like battlefields with the fist-fighting, clubbing and stonethrowing of the rival candidates' campaigners and supporters.

The campaign period was short compared to those in the past, but events have made us feel that it has been the longest in parliamentary election history. We are wearied with the boisterous, corrupt and irregular campaigning to mention just a few of its characteristics.

The consensus of election watchers is that something must be done for national politics. As matters stand now, acutely needed is the voters' wise judgment in the exercise of their sovereign rights. If the voters ignore this responsibility, we fear serious consequences will follow notably in terms of disputes over the election results.

Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, has called for a parliamentary majority to allow it to push ahead with urgent national tasks. Kim

Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, de facto leaders of the opposition camp, countered with a plea for recognition of the need for a strong opposition force to prevent the emergence of a perpetuating one-party dictatorship. Both conflicting statements have their own logic.

But the more urgent task for the voters is to block the election of delinquent candidates to the Assembly. In the course of campaigning, there have come to light numerous wrongdoings among which we would mention slanderous printed material and spoken remarks, the offering of sums of money, gifts and meals, and vague or irresponsible promises made merely to gather votes.

Basically, favored for the new parliament are men of integrity and virtue, of firm vision, philosophy and erudition. The debut of many untainted young and new faces is also necessary to balance the seasoned, experienced and influential personalities holding seats. The elimination of quarrelsome, provocative, frivolous, undisciplined and migratory persons is not less important.

As the projected parliament has increased power with its new rights of inspection and audit of the administration, while the President is deprived of the right to dissolve the National Assembly, the importance of the parliamentary mission cannot be too exaggerated. This requires, moreover, the voters to make the right decision as to who should be elected.

CEMC Tally Shows Second Lowest Voter Turnout
SK2604134988 Seoul YONHAP in English
1331 GMT 26 Apr 88

[text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—South Koreans registered the second lowest voter turnout in history (72.6 percent) in the parliamentary elections held on Tuesday, a tentative tally of the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) showed.

After the 13,812 polling stations across the country closed at 6 p.m. (9000 GMT), more than 19 million of the 26.2 million registered voters cast ballots. The polls opened at 7 a.m.

It was a sharp setback from the previous parliamentary elections in 1985 when 84.6 percent of the eligible voters turned out.

The lowest voter turnout in history was recorded in 1963 when only 72.1 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in the parliamentary elections.

The highest voter turnout of 82.2 percent was registered in north Chungchong Province while the capital city of Seoul recorded the lowest 63 percent across the country.

At the end of an 18-day official campaign period which was troubled by one of the worst exchanges of violence and alleged frauds among candidates, south Koreans

went to the polls to elect a new national assembly in the first major test of public confidence on the two-month-old government of president No taе-U.

A total of 1,045 candidates are running for national assembly seats in 224 single-seat districts across the country with the Ruling Democratic Justice party expected to beat a divided opposition as it did four months ago in the country's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

No serious disturbances were reported at the polling stations throughout the country during the voting held in a fine and balmy spring weather.

Before the polls opened, however, hundreds of students staged demonstrations across the country protesting a premature broadcast of election results by a local TV station in Cheju, capital city of the Southern Island Province, Cheju.

The MBC TV repeatedly apologized to the nation for the broadcast saying that technical mistakes by its engineers at the local station put the 80-second cast on air monday during a rehearsal for the live broadcast scheduled for Tuesday.

Opposition parties and students insisted that the broadcast was a tip of the election rigging by the government party.

On the election day only, a total of 138 election-related violences broke out across the country, the national police headquarters announced.

The police said it arrested 200 people involved in 62 cases of violence and charged 91 of them.

The largest number of 40 violences occurred in Seoul, followed by South Cholla Province, southwestern Korea, where 30 such cases happened.

Besides the violences, 156 cases of election law violations were reported across the country. The police arrested 271 people involved in those violations and charged 185 of them.

Among the election law violators, 30 were from the ruling party, another 30 from the leading opposition Reunification Democratic Party, 41 from the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Dailies on Outcome of General Elections

SK0405013488 [Editorial Report] On 28 April, six Korean vernacular newspapers carried editorials on the outcome of the ROK National Assembly elections held on 26 April.

In an 800-word editorial, "Gone are the Days When the Ruling Party Can Enjoy Easy Politics," CHOSON ILBO, analyzing the outcome of the general elections, says: "The most important point in the result of the general elections for the 13th National Assembly is the complete defeat of the DJP." Indicating the cause of the defeat, as well as the polling scores the DJP obtained in the elections, the editorial says: "The DJP's defeat in the elections means that the party has failed to win the people's recognition of its political ability and function as the ruling party." Urging the DJP to humbly admit and accept the outcome of the elections as the people's will, the editorial cites the need for the DJP to discuss, consult, and compromise with the opposition parties in running all state affairs in the future. The editorial continues to say: "With the outcome of the 26 April general elections as an occasion, we have entered the track of inherent parliamentary politics. The DJP should rapidly extricate itself from the old style and usage of politics. The DJP's defeat in the general elections was due to its failure in rapidly grasping and accepting the public will expressed in the 26 December presidential election." The editorial concludes by saying, "From now on the DJP should change its structure, way of operating politics, and view and consciousness toward the opposition parties."

HANGUK ILBO, in a 1,400-word editorial entitled, "Politics of Compromise and Politics of Reasonableness. Advent of a Giant Opposition Camp and Need To Change Ways of Thinking," says that "the results of the general elections has given us great surprise and unexpectedness." The editorial describes the DJP's misjudgment of the situation, the low voting rate, the deep regional sentiment among the people, and the voters' distrust of old politicians as the cause of such an unexpectedness in the election results. The editorial urges politicians not only to extricate themselves from the heated election atmosphere and to accept the election results with a humble attitude, but also to deeply reflect on the serious provincialism expressed in the turnout of the elections.

Commenting on the defeat of the ruling party and the advent of the giant opposition camp, the editorial says: "It has become impossible for the ruling party to run and operate the assembly in a unilateral way as we have seen in the past. Therefore, all state and political affairs will have to be resolved through dialogue, negotiations, and compromise between the ruling and opposition camps. This is an encouraging and desirable change." In this connection, the editorial stresses the need for the opposition parties to extricate themselves from the old practice of unconditionally opposing all policies of the administration branch without presenting any alternatives.

The editorial also stresses the need to rectify the overall constitution of the ruling party, including its organizational system, and to make efforts for reunification of the opposition parties, indicating the ever-growing provincialism revealed in the result of the general elections.

The editorial concludes by saying: "We sincerely want the formation of the new National Assembly to become a driving force of opening a chapter of fresh and new politics."

SEOUL SINMUN carries a 1,400-word editorial under the title, "Crisis or Development? The Opposition Parties' Heavy Responsibility Expressed in the Result of the 26 April General Elections." The editorial, expressing concern over the future political situation in the country in the wake of the results of the general elections, says: "Does the results of the 26 April general elections mean a crisis in the constitutional government or a development of politics? In the present constitutional system under which the parliament enjoys superiority, the ruling party's failure in securing a stable majority of the assembly seats predicts serious conflict between the president and the parliament in the future, and, therefore, this can be regarded as a crisis."

However, noting President No's remarks on the result of the elections in which he called on the ruling party to humbly accept the defeat in the elections as the people's "whipping" calling for the party to seek politics of compromise and dialogue and PPD's Kim Tae-chung's promise to "seek reform amid political stability," the editorial stresses the need for political development through dialogue and compromise among politicians, saying: "We would like to emphasize that dialogue and compromise are the only inevitable choice of our politicians today in finding a way out of today's difficult reality which is tantamount to a crisis and, thus, in achieving political development. The editorial also emphasizes heavy responsibility of the opposition parties for politics of dialogue and compromise.

The editorial concludes by urging the DJP to humbly accept the results of the elections as the people's judgment and the opposition parties to extricate themselves from exercising off-stage politics and street politics.

In an 800-word editorial entitled "Political Trend That Cannot Be Foreseen. New Political Culture Should Be Created Through Dialogue and Compromise" TONG-ILBO predicts possible arrival of a political chaos, noting the DJP's failure in securing a majority of the assembly seats and the advent of a giant opposition camp. However, the editorial expresses an optimistic view of democratization, saying: "The National Assembly in which the opposition holds a majority of seats can provide a good opportunity for us to test the principle of 'check and balance' between the administration branch and the assembly."

Explaining the cause of the DJP failure in securing a majority of seats, the editorial emphasizes the need for the ruling party to change its old political practice of seeking authoritarianism and self-righteousness and urges it to seek dialogue and compromise with the opposition parties in running the assembly. The editorial also urges the opposition camp to rectify its old practice

of seeking political struggle only and to realize that they also have heavy responsibility for state affairs. The editorial stresses the need for sound cooperation between the ruling and opposition parties and concludes by saying: "The establishment of sound relations between the ruling and opposition parties will expedite our democratization."

CHUNGANG ILBO publishes an 800-word editorial under the title, "The Need To Give Confidence to the People in the Political Situation of the Future. We Worry Over the Sharp Drop of Stock Prices." The editorial urges politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties to give the people confidence in the political situation, noting the people's deep concern over possible political chaos which was reflected in the stock market in the wake of the unexpected result of the general elections. The editorial concludes by saying "It is the joint responsibility of the ruling and opposition parties to eliminate the people's uneasiness toward the political situation of the future."

In a 900-word editorial entitled "Now Is the Time To Make a New Political Equation," KYONGHYANG SINMUN declares the DJP failure in winning a majority of seats in the general elections as a surprising and shocking happening, saying: "The failure of the ruling party to win a majority of seats is the first time in our history of constitutional government and this will inevitably create many changes in the political situation and in the operation of state affairs in the future." The editorial stresses the need for the ruling and opposition parties to eliminate the people's uneasiness about the future political situation by displaying the spirit of mutual cooperation between them in handling state affairs.

The editorial ends by stressing the need for the DJP to humbly accept the people's opinion reflected in the outcome of the general elections and for the opposition parties to show the image as new, sound opposition political parties with alternative policies.

CHOSON ILBO Publishes Election Results
SK0705023188 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
28 Apr 88 pp 8-9

[Voter returns for each candidate of the 13th National Assembly general election held on 26 April 1988]

[Text]

Seoul Chongno: [winner] Yi Chong-chan (DJP)—51, graduate of military academy, 11th and 12th assemblyman:

Yi Chong-chan	DJP	46,534
Kim Myong-yun	RDP	44,488
Chong In-bong	NDRP	15,139

Che Chong-ku	HDP [Hangyore Democratic Party]	15,031
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Han Sang-pil	SDP [Social Democratic Party]	418
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Cha Chang-yang	OJP [Our Justice Party]	305
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Kim Kyong-min	HUP [Hanist Unification Korea Party]	683
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Central: Chong Tae-chol (PPD), 44, graduate of Missouri University, 9th and 10th assemblyman

Chang Ki-hong	DJP	27,617
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Kim Chung-tae	RDP	20,721
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Chong Tae-chol	PPD	38,228
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Mun Chang-tak	NDRP	8,935
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Kim Myong-chu	KNP [Korea National Party]	240
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Yi Se-chun	PP [People's Party]	837
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Yongsan: So Chong-hwa (DJP), 55, Seoul National University [SNU] Law College, former home minister, 12th assemblyman

So Chong-hwa	DJP	34,458
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Kim Chae-yong	RDP	24,331
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Han Yong-ae	PPD	25,062
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Sol Song-ung	NDRP	17,669
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Chong Mu-hyong	HDP	2,889
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Yi Pu-kyu	OJP	455
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Songdong-A: Kang Kum-sik (PPD), 46, SNU College of Commerce, Songgyungwan University Professor

Yi Se-ki	DJP	35,666
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Pak Chong-chol	RDP	18,512
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Kang Kum-sik	PPD	36,819
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Pak Pyong-ho	NDRP	18,267
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Yi In-kuk	Ind	2,185
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Songdong-B: Cho Se-hyong (PPD), 56, SNU, former HANGUK ILBO Editorial Department director

Sol Yong-chu	DJP	21,019
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Sim Ui-sok	RDP	16,922
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Cho Se-hyong	PPD	43,901
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No Chin-hwan	NDRP	16,953
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Choe Yun-ki	HDP	3,580
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Kim Won-sik	Ind	3,538
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Songdong-C: Pak Yong-man (RDP), 64, SNU, former vice president, 12th assemblyman

Sin Yong-kyun	DJP	36,142
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Pak Yong-man	RDP	37,769
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Choi Un-sang	PPD	26,591
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Yun Paek-Hyon	NDRP	15,496
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Sin Sang-su	OJP	1,047
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Tongdaemun-A: Choe Hun (PPD), 59, Songgyugan University, 12th assemblyman

Yu Chong-yol	DJP	26,900
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No Sung-u	RDP	26,716
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Choe Hun	PPD	28,475
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Yi In-kun	NDRP	24,442
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Chang Kwang-kun	HDP	4,348
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Chon Myong-hwan	OJP	594
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Kang Tu-won	Ind	1,878
Tongdaemun-B: Kim Yong-ku (DJP), 48, Tongguk University, chief secretary to party president		
Kim Yong-ku	DJP	34,821
Song Won-yong	RDP	23,364
Ko Kwang-chin	PPD	32,017
Kim Tae-ung	NDRP	15,352
Chin Yong-hyo	PP	4,054
Ko Tal-chun	Ind	5,043
Chungnang-A: Yi Sang-su (PPD), 41, Korea University Law College, lawyer		
Yi Sun-chae	DJP	26,483
Yi Taek-hyong	RDP	17,052
Yi S ng-su	PPD	8,242
Pak Hun	NDRP	9,984;
Hwang Ik-su,	Ind	3,560
Chungnang-B: Kim Tok-kyu (PPD), 47, Korean University Department of Politics and Diplomacy, 11th assemblyman		
Chon Myong-ki	DJP	27,619
Pak Chan	RDP	26,287
Kim Tok-kyu	PPD	31,328
Kang Pyong-chin	NDRP	20,080
Kim Song-sik	HDP	2,559
Songbuk-A: Yi Chol (Ind), 40, SNU College of Liberal Arts and Science, 12th assemblyman		
Kim Chong-ye	DJP	30,603
Ko In-sun	RDP	10,578
Sol Hun	PPD	29,482
Choe Chae-ik	NDRP	16,326
Kim Hyon-sik	HDP	953
Song Yong-ki	SDP	1,882
Yi Chol	Ind.	40,652
Songbuk-B: Cho Yun-hyong (PPD), 55, Georgetown University, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th assemblyman		
Kang Song-chae	DJP	30,771
Hyon Sung-il	RDP	30,600
Chol Yun-hyong l	PPD	50,310
Kim Yu	NDRP	16,833
Im Tae-paek	HDP	1,904
Tobong-A: Sin O-chol (NDRP), 50, SNU College of Law, lawyer		
Chang Chon-sok	DJP	23,183
Pak Chong-tae	RDP	16,436
Han Ho-sang	PPD	22,532
Sin O-chol	NDRP	39,873
Cho Sun-hyong	HDP	17,817
Tobong-B: Yi Chol-yong (PPD), 39, elementary school graduate, activist for poverty-stricken people		
Pae Song-tong	DJP	23,981
Im Chong-kyu	RDP	17,714
Yi Chol-yong	PPD	32,283
Kim U-kyong	NDRP	12,932
Pak Yong-sik	NKDP	1,200
Chon Tae-yol	HDP	3,262
Chin Pok-ki	CHP	901
	[Christian Holy Party]	
Kim Won-kil	Ind	7,344
Yi Yong-su	Ind	973

Nowon-A: Paek Nam-chi (RDP), 44, SNU Law Collaxe, Police Academy professor		
An Tae-yun	DJP	21,754
Paek Nam-chi	RDP	25,699
Pak Pyong-il	PPD	24,602
Song Chong-ki	NDRP	10,640
Yu In-tae	HDP	7,575
Nowon-B: Kim Yong-chae (NDRP), 55, Choson Univ, 7th, 9th, 12th assemblyman		
Kwon O-chu	DJP	16,161
Sin Tu-hui	RDP	21,028
Im Chae-chong	PPD	30,346
Kim Yong-chae	NDRP	31,150
Chong Son-pae	OJP	2,474
Unpyong-A: O Yu-pang (DJP), 47, SNU law college, 9th, 10th assemblyman		
O Yu-pang	DJP	30,687
O Sang-hyon	RDP	23,644
Cho Tong-hoe	PPD	29,127
Song Chi-hyon	NDRP	9,555
Hwang Song	NKDP	487
Song Chang-tal	HDP	2,139
Son Ka-myong	OJP	832
Unpyong-B: Kim Chae-kwang (RDP), 65, Konguk Univ, RDP standing advisor		
(?Ak Wan-il)	DJP	26,814
Kim Chae-kwang	RDP	27,154
Yi Won-hyong	PPD	26,612
Im In-chae	NDRP	13,619
Yi Hyon-pae	HDP	9,700
Sodaemun-A: Kang Song-mo (DJP), 55, Yonsei University Management School, Rinnai Korea president bot		
Kang Song-mo	DJP	36,097
Kim Sang-hyon	RDP	30,598
Kim Hak-min	PPD	23,054
Sin Sun-won	NDRP	5,621
O Chae-kwan	OJP	1,345
Ko Un-sok	Ind	736
Sodaemun-B: Yim Chun-won (PPD), 50, SNU Administration School, 12th assemblyman		
An Song-hyok	DJP	24,417
Kang Won-chae	RDP	22,620
Yim Chun-won	PPD	35,478
Yi Sung-il	NDRP	7,295
Yi Kun-pong	HDP	2,498
Mapo-A: No Sung-hwan (PPD), 60, Konguk University drop-out, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th assemblyman		
Pak Myong-hwan	DJP	29,836
Pak Hong-sop	RDP	25,012
No Sung-hwan	PPD	36,134
Yi Chong-sun	NDRP	10,203
Mapo-B: Kang Sin-ok (RDP), 51, SNU Law College, lawyer		
Pak Chu-chon	DJP	28,178
Kang Sin-ok	RDP	40,563
Kim Sung-mok	PPD	22,955
Chang Tok-hwan	NDRP	13,814
Yangchon-A: Yang Song-u (PPD), 44, Chonnam University, poet		
Pak Pom-chin	DJP	22,075
Pak Su-pok	RDP	23,510

Yang Song-u	PPD	25,717
Yi Kyu-chong	NDRP	14,683
Ko Sun-pok	SDP	262
So Pyong-chan	OJP	533
Kim Hwang-sik	Ind	3,448
Yi Chong-il	Ind	1,076
Yangchon-B: Kim Yong-pae (PPD), 55, Korea University Management School, 10th, 12th assemblyman		
Yang Chang-chung	DJP	22,036
Tak Hyong-chun	RDP	16,121
Kim Yong-pae	PPD	34,866
Choe Hu-chip	NDRP	25,034
So Tae-chong	Ind	1,156
Kangso-A: Yi Won-pae (PPD), 55, SNU Law College, construction business		
Yu Yong	z DJP	18,805
Yi Won-chong	RDP	21,026
Yi Won-pae	PPD	21,988
Ko Pyong-hyon	NDRP	17,319
Kim Su-tae	Ind	2,502
Kangso-B: Nam Chae-hui (DJP), 54, SNU Law College, 10th, 11th, 12th assemblyman		
Nam Chae-hui	DJP	25,158
Choe Tu-hwan	RDP	21,755
Kim Chae-hyon	PPD	17,534
Kim In-sik	NDRP	10,509
Choe Su-yong	HDP	1,317
Yi Kyong-pyo	TGP	4,125
[Third Generation Party]		
Kuro-A: Kim Ki-pae (DJP), 52, Korea University Law College, 12th assemblyman		
Kim Ki-pae	DJP	53,853
Kim Chong-kang	RDP	28,311
Pak Yong-nok	PPD	51,786
Chong Sun-chu	NDRP	30,016
Choe Yong-nam	TGP	1,049
Kuro-B: Yu Ki-su (NDRP), 46, Konguk University Postgraduate School bot		
Choe Paek-hui	IDJP	12,987
Kim Chong-pae	RDP	8,540
Na I-kyun	PPD	17,973
Yu Ki-su	NDRP	20,755
Han In-su	NKDP	2,015
Chon Su-pok	KNP	389
Chong Tae-yun	PP	2,453
Kim Yong-chae	OJP	415
Cho Pong-che	Ind	2,395
Yongdungpo-A: Chang Sok-hwa (RDP), 42, SNU Postgraduate School of Justice, special assistant to RDP president		
Yi Tuk-hon	DJP	24,669
Chang Sok-hwa	RDP	29,825
Kim Su-il	PPD	26,961
Yu Kwan-sok	NDRP	8,417
Kwon Hyok-chung	HDP	1,536
Paek Chol	OJP	2,599
Pak Han-sang	Ind	3,333
Yongdungpo-B: Kim Myong-sop (DJP), 49, Chungang University, president of Pharmacist Association		
Kim Myong-sop	DJP	31,888

Yi Won-pom	RDP	31,423
Yi Yong-hui	PPD	31,337
Pak Sang-ung	NDRP	14,739
Tongjak-A: So Chong-won (RDP), 45, Chungang University, 11th assemblyman		
Ho Chong-il	DJP	25,675
So Chong-won	RDP	37,270
Kim Sang-kyun	PPD	18,222
Yun Yong-ku	NDRP	9,883
Kim Pu-kyom	HDP	3,088
Chi Chang-su	KNP	451
Cho Yong-kuk	OJP	255
Tongjak-B: Pak Sil (PPD), 48, SNU Department of Politics, 12th assemblyman		
Yu Yong-tae	DJP	23,560
Yang Hae-chun	RDP	12,017
Pak Sil	PPD	37,247
Cho Chun-ho	NDRP	17,675
Pyon Yong-u	OJP	756
Kwanak-A: Han Kwang-ok (PPD), 46, SNU Postgraduate School of Administration, 11th assemblyman		
Kim U-yon	DJP	21,829
Yim Kwang-sun	RDP	14,473
Han Kwang-ok	PPD	51,199
Yi Sang-hyon	NDRP	37,390
Kim Pong-chol	DKP	321
[Democratic Korea Party]		
Chong Hye-won	HDP	1,645
Sim Tok-won	OJP	741
Yi Yong-hui	Ind	2,277
Choe Pyong-sun	Ind	1,431
Kwanak-B: Yi Hae-chan (PPD), 35, SNU Department of Social Science, director of General Affairs Department of United Mass Movement for Democracy		
Kim Chong-in	DJP	34,752
Kim Su-han	RDP	31,017
Yi Hae-chan	PPD	39,950
Kwon Tae-o	NDRP	18,664
Om Chong-nam	PP	3,731
Socho-A: Pak Chan-chong (Ind), 49, SNU College of Commerce, 9th, 10th, 12th assemblyman		
Yi Chong-yul	DJP	22,743
Kim Hyong-nae	RDP	17,820
Chang Hyon	PPD	11,372
Yi Ha-u	NDRP	10,165
Yi Sok-won	HDP	506
Pak Chan-chong	Ind	27,584
Yim Kil-su	Ind	1,342
Socho-B: Kim Tok-yong (RDP), 47, SNU Department of Social Science, RDP spokesman bot		
Yi Tong-pok	DJP	19,424
Kim Tok-yong	RDP	31,377
Chong Wan-ki	PPD	14,715
Han Pyong-ki	NDRP	19,591
Kim Pyong-uk	NKDP	1,335
Ku Cha-ho	Ind	4,296
Kangnam-A: Hwang Pyong-tae (RDP), 53, SNU College of Commerce, former president of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies		
Chong Hui-kyong	DJP	16,448

Hwang Pyong-tae	RDP	24,850
Kim Kyong-chaе	PPD	16,438
Choe Chae-ku	NDRP	19,681
Kang Pong-su	KNP	248
Kim Sang-chol	OJP	2,720
Chang Ki-uk	Ind	11,528
Kangnam-B: Yi Tae-sop (DJP), 48, SNU Engineering College, 10th, 11th assemblyman		
Yi Tae-sop	DJP	41,123
Min Chang-ki	RDP	23,949
Pak Myong-so	PPD	10,732
Pak Chun-ung	NDRP	3,392
Kim Yong-tok	OJP	367
Hong Sa-tok	Ind	34,746
Songpa-A: Kim U-sok (RDP), 51, Pusan University Management School, former special assistant to party president		
Cho Sun-hwan	DJP	22,538
Kim U-sok	RDP	27,627
Nam Hyon-sik	PPD	21,884
Cho Yong-chik	NDRP	18,221
Kim Pyong-su	NKDP	3,598
Yi Tae-yong	HDP	2,329
Ho Kyong-ku	Ind	16,343
Songpa-B: Kim Chong-wan (PPD), 53, Chungang Theological College dropout, chairman of party congress		
Pak Chong-nam	DJP	25,858
Kim Pyong-tae	RDP	28,930
Kim Chong-wan	PPD	30,419
Yu Ho-pil	NDRP	22,120
Pak Yong-il	HDP	6,259
An Yong-myong	Ind	797
Kangdong-A: Kim Tong-kyu (RDP), 55, SNU Law College, 12th assemblyman		
Hwang Tong-hyon	DJP	25,806
Kim Tong-kyu	RDP	37,847
Chong Chin-kil	PPD	30,658
Kim Ik-chung	NDRP	15,912
Im To-pin	HDP	3,613
Kangdong-B: Kim Chung-wi (DJP), 48, Korea University Department of Politics and Diplomacy, 12th assemblyman		
Kim Chung-wi	DJP	30,698
Yi Sang-yun	RDP	26,179
Chang Chung-chun	PPD	27,170
Kim Chong-taek	NDRP	13,435
Kim Chong-su	NKDP	735
Hong Song-pyo	HDP	1,989
Yi Chong-su	TGP	1,970
PUSAN, Central: Kim Kwang-il (RDP), 48, SNU Postgraduate School of Justice, lawyer		
U Pyong-taek	DJP	18,636
Kim Kwang-il	RDP	21,731
Song Chong-sop	PPD	1,187
Yi Man-ung	NDRP	776
Kim Yong-paek	Ind	5,591
West: Kim Yong-sam (RDP), 60, SNU, serves as assemblyman 8 times, former RDP president		
Kwak Chong-chul	DJP	33,139
Kim Yong-sam	RDP	72,599
Choe Ki-pok	NDRP	1,639
Sin Sun-ki	OJP	722

Kim Il-taek	Ind	1,103
No Mu-hyon (RDP), 41, Pusan Commercial School, lawyer		
Ho Sam-su	DJP	43,986
No Mu-hyon	RDP	53,075
Yi Hu-kun	PPD	2,049
Han Ki-sung	NDRP	4,384
Yi Sang-chol	HUP	565
Yongdo: Kim Chong-kil (RDP), 42, Pusan University, 12th assemblyman		
An Pyong-hae	DJP	17,476
Kim Chong-kil	RDP	47,433
Chong Tong-chol	PPD	4,601
No Cha-tae	NDRP	16,946
Ye Chun-ho	HDP	11,945
Chon Kuk-chin	Ind.	1,921
Pusanjin-A: Chong Chae-mun (RDP), 51, (?Berkley) College, 12th assemblyman		
Yi Sang-hui	DJP	56,853
Chong chae-mun	RDP	67,159
Ko Pyong-su	NKDP	2,371
Sim Yong-nae	HDP	2,078
Pusanjin-B: Kim Chong-su (RDP), 50, Pusan University, 11th, 12th assemblyman		
Cho Sung-nam	DJP	43,926
Kim Chong-su	RDP	63,491
Kang Kyong-sik	NDRP	15,842
Chang Tong-ho	NKDP	906
An Sang-chun	DKP	503
Yi Chang-yong	PP	4,234
Chong Yun-sok	OJP	1,481
Tongnae-A: Pak Kwan-yong (RDP), 49, Tonga University, RDP political committee member		
Kang Kyong-sik	DJP	57,491
Pak Kwan-yong	RDP	93,550
To Sang-su	NDRP	4,878
Tongnae-B: Choe Hyong-u (RDP), 52, Tongguk University, RDP vice president		
Kim Yong-kyun	DJP	27,991
Choe Hyong-u	RDP	76,174
Yi Yong-un	PPD	4,301
Yang Chan-u	NDRP	16,420
Na Kyong-nak	HDP	2,125
Kwon Tae-mang	Ind	1,556
South-A: Ho Chae-hong (RDP), 51, Pusan Fisheries College, Sinpung Enterprise representative		
Yu Hung-su	DJP	43,401
Ho Chae-hong	RDP	58,372
Choe In-kyu	NDRP	4,529
Yi Yong-kun	Ind.	23,142
South-B: Chong Sang-ku (RDP), 63, Tokyo Postgraduate School, RDP political committee member		
Yi Su-chon	DJP	34,188
Chong Sang-ku	RDP	80,702
Wang Chan-kwon	NDRP	13,542
Choe Si-myong	HDP	7,298
North-A: Mun Chong-su (RDP), 48, Korea University, 12th assemblyman		
Chang song-man	DJP	29,960
Mun Chong-su	RDP	67,968
Kim Yong-ho	NDRP	20,241

Yi Chae-su	Ind.	868
North-B: Sin Sang-u (RDP), 50, Korea University, RDP political committee member bot		
Choe Tu-yol	DJP	29,107
Sin Sang-u	RDP	66,709
Kim Kap-chu	PPD	6,657
Kim Chong-pil	NDRP	2,680
Pak Yong-tae	HDP	1,609
Haeundae: Yi Ki-taek (RDP), 50, Korea University College of Commerce, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th assemblyman		
Chong Sang-chon	DJP	33,990
Yi Ki-taek	RDP	54,223
Yi Pyong-hui	PPD	4,454
Yi Kon-il	NDRP	10,523
Choe Sang-hwan	Ind.	9,057
Saha: So Sok-chae (RDP), SNU Postgraduate Administration School, 12th assemblyman		
Choe Yong-su	DJP	37,075
So Sok-chae	RDP	83,731
Yu Kang-yol	PPD	11,724
Cho Yong-nae	NDRP	5,326
Paek Song-cho	HDP	4,743
Kumjong: Kim Chin-chae (DJP), 45, Hanyang University, former assemblyman		
Kim Chin-chae	DJP	68,751
Yi Tae-u	RDP	66,985
Mun Yong-han	NDRP	4,920
Chon Han-to	HDP	2,980
Taegu, Central: Yu Su-ho (DJP), 56, Korea University Postgraduate School of Law, president of Taegu Jurist Association		
Yu Su-ho	DJP	47,594
Kim Hyon-kyu	RDP	31,660
Ku Yong	PPD	549
Yi Su-man	NDRP	2,783
So Pyong-hwan	Ind.	1,099
East: Pak Chun-kyu (DJP), 62, SNU, former acting chairman of Democratic Republican Party		
Pak Chun-kyu	DJP	85,854
Mok Yo-sang	RDP	46,725
An Pyong-tal	PPD	2,163
Choe Kyu-tae	NDRP	16,230
Kwon Yong-sik	HUP	5,350
West-A: Chong Ho-yong (DJP), 55, military academy 11th class, former home minister, former defense minister		
Chong Ho-yong	DJP	52,847
So Hun	RDP	19,242
Yang Ui-kang	PPD	884
Paek Sung-hong	NDRP	22,234
Kim Hyon-kun	PP	2,044
West-B: Choe Un-chi (DJP), 60, SNU Postgraduate School of Administration, 12th assemblyman		
Choe Un-chi	DJP	43,323
Yu Song-hwan	RDP	30,575
Sin Tal-son	NDRP	5,391
So Chung-hyon	HUP	2,333
Yi Chong-sop	KNP	4,785
Choe Yong	PP	1,730
South: Yi Chong-mu (DJP), 47, SNU College of Law, vice president of Taegu Department Store		
Yi Chong-mu	DJP	55,611

Song Man-hyon	RDP	14,440
Song Hyo-ik	PPD	1,839
Kim Hae-sok	NDRP	42,540
Sin Chin-uk	Ind	18,352
North: Kim Yong-tae (DJP), 51, SNU College of Law, 11th, 12th assemblyman bot		
Kim Yong-tae	DJP	68,064
Pak Sung-kuk	RDP	62,293
So Chong-sik	NDRP	14,136
So Chong-tal	Ind	3,314
Susong: Yi Chi-ho (DJP), 48, Yonsei University Department of Law, 11th, 12th assemblyman		
Yi Chi-ho	DJP	66,731
Yun Yong-tak	RDP	50,184
Yi Sang-hui	NDRP	21,727
Yi Kang-chol	HUP	8,459
Kwon Man-song	Ind	2,366
Talso: Kim Han-kyu (DJP), 47, California State College Postgraduate School, member of National Security Council		
Kim Han-kyu	DJP	57,434
Kwon Pyong-tae	RDP	25,806
Yi Wang-sik	PPD	1,101
Im Kap-su	NDRP	5,353
Choe Han-pyol	NKDP	972
Yi Man-sop	KNP	44,742
Inchon, Central-East: So Chong-hwa (DJP), 48 SNU Postgraduate School of Administration, 12th assemblyman		
So Chong-hwa	DJP	48,502
Chon Pong-sam	RDP	17,752
Paek Chong-kil	PPD	18,825
Min Man-ki	NDRP	16,892
Kim Chil-song	CHP	1,346
South-A: Sim Chong-ku (DJP), 56, SNU Department of Economy, 12th assemblyman		
Sim Chong-ku	DJP	48,663
Myong Hwa-sop	RDP	38,702
Pae Chong-tal	PPD	11,074
So Chun-taek	NDRP	10,786
Pak Kyong-son	HUP	2,514
South-B: Yi Kang-hui (DJP), 45, chairman of Inchon Harbor Labor Union		
Yi Kang-hui	DJP	35,618
Ha Kun-su	RDP	30,984
Yi Sin-ung	PPD	9,094
Yim Pae-yong	NDRP	16,124
Namdong: Kang U-hyok (DJP), 50, SNU Department of Law, governor of North Chungchong tprovince, second senior presidential secretary for political affairs		
Kang U-hyok	DJP	37,137
Yi Won-pok	RDP	34,541
Cha Sang-yol	PPD	14,199
Pak Chong-chol	NDRP	16,074
North-A: Chong Chong-hun (RDP), 53, Yonsei University, Department of Law, 11th assemblyman		
Cho Chin-hyong	DJP	33,201
Chong Chong-hun	RDP	38,252
Kim Yong-sok	PPD	16,755
Yi Chong-tae	NDRP	17,832
Ha Pil-sung	HUP	3,052
North B		

Yi Sung-yun (DJP), 56, Wisconsin University, minister of finance, former lawmaker

Yi Sung-yun	DJP	29,600
Yi Pyong-hyon	RDP	15,224
Chi Yong-kil	PPD	14,346
Ho Sop	NDRP	19,915
Song Kyong-pyong	PP	13,657

West

Cho Yong-chang (DJP), 46, Department of Law of Kyonghui University, President of Korea Fire Resistant Material Co

Cho Yong-chang	DJP	21,812
Yu Chae-yon	RDP	16,932
O Sok-po	PPD	11,196
Kim Chang-hwan	NDRP	7,365
O Sun-pu	HDP	3,859
Yi Hun-kuk	Ind.	5,984

Kwangju, East

Sin Ki-ha (PPD), 47, Graduate School of Private Laws of SNU, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly

Ko Kwi-nam	DJP	9,512
Sin Ki-ha	PPD	18,053
An Kwang-yang	NDRP	1,086

West-A

Chong Sang-yong (PPD), 38, Chonnam University, chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Democratic Youth Association

Yi Yong-il	DJP	8,705
Chang Ki-on	RDP	593
Chong Sang-yong	PPD	71,349
Yi Pil-son	Ind.	1,710

West-B

Pak Chong-tae (PPD), 68, Tokyo University, member of the PPD Party Affairs Committee

Chong Hyon-chae	DJP	6,724
Pak Chong-tae	PPD	86,941
Choe Sun-cha	NDRP	1,037
Kang To-suk	Ind.	1,229

North

Chong Ung (PPD), 60, Graduate School of Management of Chonbuk University, 31st Division Commander

Chi Tae-sop	DJP	10,211
Chong Kil-song	RDP	1,321
Chong Ung	PPD	127,579
Sin Kum-nam	HUP	394

Kwangsang

Cho Hong-kyu (PPD), 45, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Korea University, spokesman for the Committee for Democratic Constitutional Politics

Kim Chae-wan	DJP	10,538
Cho Hong-kyu	PPD	53,705
Chong Won-sop	NDRP	902

Kyonggi-do, Suwon-A

Kim In-yong (DJP), 48, Chungang University, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for KYONGGI ILBO

Kim In-yong	DJP	47,745
Pak Wang-sik	RDP	40,071
Yi Il-ku	PPD	18,246

Suwon-B

Yi Pyong-hui (NDRP), 61, Kyonghui University, lawmaker of the 6th and 10th National Assemblies, minister without portfolio

Yi Pyong-hui	NDRP	32,383
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Nam Pyong-u

Kim Chong-tae	RDP	21,857
Yu Yong-kun	PPD	18,766
Yi Pyong-hui	NDRP	35,947
Yi Ung-chol	Ind.	2,520

Songnam-A

Yi Tae-yop (NDRP), 52, actor, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies

Kim Chung-ho	DJP	29,237
Chang Mun-yong	RDP	9,909
Yi Yun-su	PPD	30,420
Yi Tae-yop	NDRP	44,625

Songnam-B

Yi Chan-ku (PPD), 46, College of Law of Korea University, professor of the Board of National Unification

O Se-ung	DJP	30,056
Yang Kon-chu	RDP	7,448
Yi Chan-ku	PPD	33,187
Kim Ki-pyong	NDRP	19,754
Chong Wan-ip	KNP	3,096

Uijongbu

Kim Mun-won (NDRP), 47, Department of Politics of SNU, lawmaker of the 11th National Assembly

Hong U-chun	DJP	26,414
Hong Sa-im	RDP	3,751
Mun Hui-sang	PPD	22,492
Kim Mun-won	NDRP	29,103

Anyang-A

Yi In-chae (RDP), 39, Department of Law of SNU, judge at Taejon Local Court

Kim Chong-suk	DJP	20,652
Yi In-chae	RDP	29,325
Yi Sok-yong	PPD	19,958
Chin Song-pom	NDRP	6,430
Kim Chae-chung	DKP	1,158
Yim Chong-cho	HDP	3,436
Kim Chae-sun	OJP	839
Yi Taek-ton	Ind.	8,179

Anyang-B

Sin Ha-chol (RDP), 53, Graduate School of Chungang University, member of the RDP Founding Committee

Kim Il-chu	DJP	16,518
Sin Ha-chol	RDP	21,754
Yi Sok-hyon	PPD	18,990
Pak Chae-sang	NDRP	15,008
An Ki-sok	PP	1,177
Kim Chong-muk	Ind.	12,728
Yi Kwang-hun	Ind.	1,082

Puchon-Central

Yim Mu-ung (DJP), 46, Chungang University, member of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Reunification

Yim Mu-ung	DJP	38,785
Kim Kil-hong	RDP	20,942
An Tong-son	PPD	37,022
Kim Chung-un	NDRP	16,569

Puchon-South

Choe Ki-son (RDP), 42, College of Law of SNU, party presidential secretary

Yi Hyong-ki	DJP	24,767
Choe Ki-son	RDP	30,616
Kim Chong-ung	PPD	21,378

Yi Kyong-yong	RDP	8,907
Won Hye-yong	HUP	6,839
Han Sang-un	TGP	565
Pak Kyu-sik	Ind.	30,264
Kwangmyong		
Kim Pyong-yong (NDRP), 57, Graduate School of Korea University, activist in the Nationwide Metallurgical Labor Union		
Yun Hwan-yol	DJP	27,743
No Pyong-ku	RDP	18,747
Choe Chung-taek	PPD	23,471
Kim Pyong-yong	NDRP	33,978
Yi Ki-han	HDP	2,480
Kwak In-su	KNP	1,906
Songtan-Pyongtaek		
Kwon Tal-su (DJP), 41, College of Law and Politics of Konguk University, chairman of the local Party Committee		
Kwon Tal-su	DJP	28,480
Choe Tong-hwa	RDP	13,337
Cho Sung-chin	PPD	10,967
Yu Chi-song	DKP	17,251
Tongduchon-Yangju		
Yi Tok-ho (DJP), 46, Korea University, representative of the National Council for Unification		
Yi Tok-ho	DJP	31,879
Kim Hyong-kwang	RDP	25,847
Kim Kuk-hwan	PPD	6,112
Chong Chin-yong	NDRP	6,649
Ansan-Ongjin		
Chang Kyong-u (DJP), 46, Department of Management of Korea University, lawmaker of the 11th National Assembly		
Chang Kyong-u	DJP	35,161
Chong Chin-il	RDP	18,518
Song Chin-sop	PPD	16,865
Yi Yong-pok	Ind.	5,977
Kwachon-Sihung		
Hwang Chol-su (DJP), 62, Teachers College of SNU, director of the Kyonggi Provincial Education Board		
Hwang Chol-su	DJP	48,354
Kim Sang-won	RDP	42,548
Kang Sang-sop	PPD	29,662
Kim Hyong-kyu	OJP	5,139
Kuri		
Chon Yong-won (DJP), 44, Graduate School of Management of Kyonghui University, representative of Borim Trading Co.		
Chon Yong-won	DJP	14,738
Cho Pyong-pong	RDP	8,427
Kwon Un-sang	PPD	7,427
Son Myong-yol	NDRP	6,276
Kim Tae-kun	Ind.	2,458
Cho Chong-mu	Ind.	3,790
Namyangju		
Yi Song-ho (DJP), 49, Department of Law of Korea University, chairman of the DJP Youth Department		
Yi Song-ho	DJP	30,592
An Chong-mok	RDP	7,696
Sin Tong-kyun	PPD	10,327
Yi Chin-yong	NDRP	24,448
Kim Song-o	Ind.	3,665
Yuju		

Chong Tong-song (DJP), 48, Graduate School of Kyonghui University, lawmaker of the 10th through 12th National Assemblies		
Chong Tong-song	DJP	21,561
Yi Kyu-taek	RDP	19,934
Cho Chong-o	PPD	1,007
Kwon Hyok-chun	NDRP	4,776
Pyongtaek		
Yi Cha-hon (DJP), 53, Department of Politics of SNU, lawmaker of the 10th through 12th National Assemblies		
Yi Cha-hon	DJP	27,134
Chang Ki-chon	RDP	11,928
Chang Sun-sik	PPD	3,720
So Hwa-taek	DKP	13,566
Hwasong		
Pak Chi-won (DJP), 53, Graduate School of Industries of Yonsei University, representative director of the Yongsin Middle and High School Board of Directors		
Pak Chi-won	DJP	46,716
Cha Chin-mo	RDP	26,368
Pak Hyong-u	PPD	12,810
Yi Chang-ki	NDRP	11,301
Kim Mun-pyong	KNP	5,431
Paju		
Choe Mu-ryong (NDRP), 60, College of Law of Chungang University, actor		
Yi Yong-ho	DJP	33,953
Kim Hyon-su	RDP	5,634
Yun Sung-chung	PPD	5,908
Choe Mu-ryong	NDRP	34,219
Pak Yong-sok	HDP	2,145
Koyang		
Yi Taek-sok (NDRP), 52, College of Law of Korea University, official at the National Assembly Secretariat		
Yi Kuk-hon	DJP	19,272
Yi Kun-chin	RDP	16,957
Kim Chin-taek	PPD	8,814
Yi Taek-sok	NDRP	47,928
Hwang In-hyong	NKDP	1,426
Kwangju		
Yu Ki-chun (RDP), 63, Graduate School of Management of Korea University, chairman of the Election Committee		
Chong Yong-hun	DJP	23,799
Yu Ki-chun	RDP	38,300
Kang Kwang-ho	PPD	6,931
Yonchon-Pochon		
Yi Han-tong (DJP), 53, College of Law of SNU, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies		
Yi Han-tong	DJP	57,531
Hong Chan-ki	RDP	23,865
Kim Yu-kun	PPD	7,782
Kapyong-Yangpyong		
Kim Yong-son (DJP), 55, Korea Military Academy [KMA], deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA], lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Kim Yong-son	DJP	38,914
Chong Chae-in	RDP	10,885
O Chi-song	NDRP	23,598
Ichon		
Yi Yong-mun (DJP), 55, College of Agriculture of SNU, member of the Kyonggi Provincial Advisory Committee		

Yi Yong-mun	DJP	27,022
Hwang Kyu-son	RDP	18,497
Ku Chae-chun	PPD	5,580
Kim Chong-hyon	NDRP	7,390
Yi Chong-won	Ind.	3,307
Yongin		
Yi Ung-hui (DJP), 57, College of Engineering of SNU, Minister of Culture and Information		
Yi Ung-hui	DJP	27,112
Cho Chong-ik	RDP	21,606
Pak Chang-hui	NDRP	15,850
Ansong		
Yi Hae-ku (Ind.), 50, Department of Law of Korea University, director of the National Police Headquarters		
Sin Ho-yang	DJP	7,850
Chong Chin-hwan	RDP	25,390
Kim Hung-su	NDRP	2,744
Yi Hae-ku	Ind.	27,255
Kimpo-Kanghwa		
Chong Hae-nam (DJP), 44, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Korea University, professor at the DJP Training Institute		
Chong Hae-nam	DJP	49,061
Kim sun-hung	RDP	8,213
Yi Chu-wan	PPD	4,948
Kim Tu-sop	NDRP	40,752
Kangwon-do		
Chunchon		
Han Sung-su (DJP), 51, SNU, professor of economics at SNU		
Han Sung-su	DJP	34,166
Kim Chun-sop	RDP	11,785
Pak Tae-yol	PPD	3,003
Son Sung-tok	NDRP	26,130
Choe Yun	PP	5,678
Wonju		
Ham Chong-han (DJP), 45, Graduate School of Education of SNU, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Ham Chong-han	DJP	31,144
Chong Pong-chol	RDP	11,026
Kim Chon-hui	PPD	4,564
Won Kwang-ho	NDRP	20,552
Kim Kwang-rim	Ind.	2,818
Kangnung		
Choe Kak-kyu (NDRP), 54, SNU, minister of commerce		
Yi Pong-mo	DJP	19,220
Ho Sun-uk	RDP	4,460
Yi Hun	PPD	1,171
Choe Kak-kyu	NDRP	40,526
Tonghae		
Hong Hui-pyo (Ind.), 50, Graduate School of Administration of Yonsei University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Kim Hyong-pae	DJP	14,794
Yi Kwan-hyong	RDP	7,057
Chi Il-ung	PPD	4,361
Yi Hong-sop	NDRP	5,435
Hong Hui-pyo	Ind.	15,166
Taebaek		
Yu Sung-kyu (Ind.), 42, Graduate School of Management of Korea University, chairman of the Miners Labor Union		
Kim Taek-ki	DJP	18,637

Kim Chin-ha l	RDP 1	2,758
Kim Hyo-yong	NDRP	9,080
Yu Sung-kyu	Ind.	24,864
Myongju-Yangyang		
Kim Mun-ki (DJP), 56, Graduate School of Management of Konguk University		
Kim Mun-ki	DJP	29,082
Ham Chong-chan	RDP	10,590
Chong In-su	PPD	5,903
Choe Uk-chol	NDRP	14,703
Samchok City-Samchok County		
Kim Il-tong (RDP), 49, Graduate School of Management of Korea University, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce		
Kim Chong-nam	DJP	26,520
Kim Il-tong	RDP	29,253
Cho Pok-hyong	PPD	1,267
Hongchon		
Yi Ung-son (DJP), 53, SNU, vice minister of science and technology		
Yi Ung-son	DJP	13,028
Chang Won-chun	RDP	4,806
Yi Man-yon	PPD	979
Cho Il-hyon	NDRP	5,501
Yi Chong-chun	HDP	1,127
Hwang Sung-mo	Ind.	5,174
Chunsong-Yanggu-Inje		
Yi Mwn-sop (DJP), 49, Graduate School of Social Development of Chungang University, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies		
Yi Min-sop	DJP	33,993
Yi Tong-hui	RDP	7,023
Pak Chu-song	NDRP	22,770
Hoengsong-Wonsong		
Pak Kyong-su (RDP), 49, Korea Air and Correspondence University, chairman of the board of directors of a scholarship fund, farmer		
Kim Yong-tae	DJP	29,541
Pak Kyong-su	RDP	29,766
Yongwol-Pyeongchang		
Sim Myong-po (DJP), 53, SNU, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies, DJP secretary general		
Sim Myong-po	DJP	39,376
Won Song-hui	RDP	8,446
Yi Sang-chun	PPD	1,372
Om Man-yong	NDRP	5,109
Yi Su-chun	NKDP	830
Kim Kyong-nae	Ind.	16,852
Chongson		
Pak U-pyong (DJP), 55, SNU, president of Samchok Mine		
Pak U-pyong	DJP	24,109
Om Yong-tal	RDP	21,662
An Yong-pae	PPD	5,620
Chong Yon-song	NDRP	2,006
Chon Chae-ung	KNP	1,621
Yu Ton-tae	Ind.	5,091
Sokcho-Kosong		
Choe Chong-sik (RDP), 59, Yonsei University, party activist		
Chong Chae-chol	DJP	27,297
Choe Chong-sik	RDP	31,395

Cholwon-Hwachon
Kim Chae-sun (DJP), 64, SNU, lawmaker of the 6th through 9th National Assemblies, president of Saemto magazine
Kim Chae-sun DJP 20,159
Kim Chol-pae PPD 4,823
Yi Kang-hui NDRP 15,484
Pak Tong-il Ind. 7,773
Chungchongpuk-do
Chongju-A
Chong Chong-taek (DJP), 53, SNU, minister of agriculture and fisheries
Chong Chong-taek DJP 30,375
Kim Hyon-su RDP 23,362
Yi Kwan-pok PPD 3,197
Kim Chin-yong NDRP 25,094
Chongju-B
O Yong-un (NDRP), 61, Kukmin University, North Chungchong Provincial governor, lawmaker of the 10th National Assembly
Cho Song-hun DJP 22,967
Chong Ki-ho RDP 17,204
Ko Yong-tae PPD 1,710
O yong-un NDRP 32,752
Kim chae-su PP 2,509
Chungju-Chungwon
Yi Chong-kun (NDRP), 64, KMA, retired brigadier general, lawmaker of the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th National Assemblies
Kim Son-kil DJP 28,530
Yun Tae-hu RDP 4,683
Yu Chae-hong PPD 2,057
Yi Chong-kun NDRP 50,370
Yi Taek-hui Ind. 15,571
Chechon
Yi Chun-ku (DJP), 53, KMA, vice minister of home affairs, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies
Yi Chun-ku DJP 25,476
Kim Yong-chun RDP 20,688
Hwang Yong-tae NDRP 1,447
Chongwon
Sin Kyong-sik (DJP), 49, Korea University, chief secretary of the National Assembly speaker
Sin Kyong-sik DJP 34,472
Pak Chong-chin RDP 11,084
O Yun-su PPD 2,421
Yun Sok-min NDRP 26,167
Poun-Okchon-Yongdong
Pak Chun-pyong (DJP), 54, KMA, commander of the Armed Forces Security Command, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly
Pak Chun-pyong DJP 59,449
Chong Hui-taek RDP 15,525
O Chun-son NDRP 45,934
Koesan
Kim Chong-ho (DJP), 52, SNU, North Chungchong Provincial governor, minister of home affairs
Kim Chong-ho DJP 37,830
Ko Kyong-su NDRP 17,451
Chinchon-Umsong
Kim Wan-tae (DJP), 57, Graduate School of Administration of SNU, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies
Kim Wan-tae DJP 34,246

Yi Chae-chol NDRP 23,215
Ho Sok Ind. 18,743
Chewon-Tanyang
An Yong-ki (DJP), 51, Graduate School of Kyonghui University, chairman of the Association of Herb Doctors, professor
An Yong-ki DJP 29,231
U Chang-su RDP 16,887
Yi Pom-yun NDRP 6,867
Kim Yong-ho NKDP 2,785
Chungchongnam-do
Taejon East-A
Kim Hyon (NDRP), 38, graduate of a graduate school, director of the Hyosong Academy
Nam Chae-tu DJP 23,577
Han Yong-Kyo RDP 6,885
Song Chwa-pin PPD 8,774
Kim Hyon NDRP 26,182
Song Chae-ho NKDP 843
Choe Ok-chong OJP 288
O Se-chol Ind. 1,209
Taejon East-B
Yun Song-han (NDRP), 51, Hannam University, chairman of the Hannam University Alumni Association bot
Cho Pyong-tuk DJP 15,547
Song Chon-yong RDP 23,913
Sin Tong-kuk PPD 6,695
Yun Song-han NDRP 37,594
O Won-chin HDP 1,857
Pak Wan-kyu Ind. 3,862
Yi Sok-hwan Ind. 1,607
Taejon Central
Kim Hong-man (NDRP), 45, Tongguk University, member of the NDRP Discipline Committee
Kang Chang-hui DJP 33,728
Yu Tong-yol RDP 3,104
Sin Chae-chol PPD 3,554
Kim Hong-man NDRP 87,925
Min Ho-ki TGP 717
Yu Myong-kyu Ind. 401
Yi Sang-yol Ind. 665
Taejon West
Pak Chung-sun (NDRP), 54, SNU, judge at the Seoul Higher Court, lawyer
Yi Chae-hwan DJP 24,305
Kim Tae-yong RDP 30,805
Song Sok-chan PPD 8,880
Pak Chung-sun NDRP 37,862
Choe Pyong-uk HDP 1,456
Chonan
Chong Il-yong (NDRP), 44, SNU, member of the National Council for Unification
Song Mu-yong DJP 19,930
Yi Sung-chun RDP 3,010
Cho Pyong-hyon PPD 2,620
Chong Il-yong NDRP 44,659
Kongju City-Kongju County
Yu Chae-ki (NDRP), 43, SNU, prosecutor at the Seoul Local Prosecutor's Office, lawyer
Yi Sang-chae DJP 31,855

Yi Chong-kil	RDP	2,656
Yun Wan-chung	PPD	2,651
Yu Chae-ki	NDRP	40,914
Kim Yong-myong	PP	893
Taecheon-Poryong		
Kim Yong-hwan (NDRP), 56, SNU, former minister of finance		
Yi Tae-hui	DJP	20,147
Kim Kyong-tu	RDP	4,295
Yi Si-u	PPD	4,483
Kim Yong-hwan	NDRP	39,072
Onyang-Asan		
Hwang Myong-su (RDP), 60, Tongguk University, lawmaker of the 9th and 11th National Assemblies, secretary general of the Committee for Promotion of Democracy		
Kim Se-pae	DJP	29,695
Hwang Myong-su	RDP	37,233
Yi Chin-ku	PPD	2,748
Yi In-myong	NDRP	8,376
Choe Chong-hwan	HUP	588
Kumsan		
Yu Han-yol (Ind.), 50, Roosevelt University, lawmaker of the 10th through 12th National Assemblies		
Chang Kwan-chong	DJP	11,902
Kim Chong-sin	RDP	2,433
Chong Tae-yong	NDRP	13,831
Pak Chan-chung	HDP	1,707
In Chang-won	OJP	996
Yu Han-yol	Ind.	14,922
Taedok-Yongi		
Yi In-ku (NDRP), 56, Chungnam University, chairman of the Taejon Chamber of Commerce, construction business		
Chon Yong-song	DJP	16,170
Pak Hui-pu	RDP	17,894
Im Chang-su	PPD	2,198
Yi In-ku	NDRP	49,114
Kim Chun-hoe	HDP	2,051
Nonsan		
Kim Chae-tae (NDRP), 53, Kukmin University, local prosecutor, lawyer		
Kim Pom-myong	DJP	32,668
Kim Han-su	RDP	7,544
Kim Hyong-chong	PPD	4,140
Kim Chae-tae	NDRP	41,414
Pak U-sok	HDP	3,273
Puyo		
Kim Chong-pil (NDRP), 62, SNU, former prime minister, NDRP president		
Yim Tu-pin	DJP	10,009
Kim Taek-su	RDP	1,926
Kim Chong-pil	NDRP	53,967
Sochon		
Yi Kung-kyu (DJP), 46, Tongguk University, chairman of the Korean Journalists Association		
Yi Kung-kyu	DJP	21,838
Cho Chung-yon	NDRP	19,353
Chang Hyon-kwan	KNP	1,406
Kim Ok-son	Ind.	8,715
Sin Chong-chol	Ind.	403
Chongyang-Hongsong		

Cho Pu-yong (NDRP), 52, Yonsei University, president of Kukje Special Metallurgical Co.		
Pak Chong-kwan	DJP	26,865
Pyon Chin-pung	RDP	11,991
Cho Pu-yong	NDRP	43,511
Hong Mun-pyo	Ind.	5,972
Yesan		
Pak Pyong-son (NDRP), 62, SNU, lawmaker of the 7th National Assembly, chairman of the South Chungchon Provincial Doctors Association		
Song Ki-pom	DJP	21,419
Kim Song-sik	RDP	12,366
Chang Tong-chan	PPD	2,034
Pak Pyong-son	NDRP	26,064
Yi U-song	NKDP	1,066
Sosan		
Pak Tae-kwon (RDP), 41, Tongguk University, member of the Preparatory Committee to found the RDP		
Yu Kun-hwan	DJP	35,148
Pak Tae-kwon	RDP	36,311
Chang Kyong-sun	PPD	2,732
Pak Song-ho	NDRP	28,189
So Hui-chong	NKDP	997
Yu Yong-nae	Ind.	3,097
Tangjin		
Kim Hyon-uk (DJP), 49, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Kim Hyon-uk	DJP	31,744
Pak Chun-ho	RDP	2,463
Song Yong-chin	NDRP	29,089
Ko Yong-sok	TGP	2,947
Chonwon		
Kim Chong-sik (NDRP), 53, Graduate School of University of Southern California, party activist		
Chong Son-ho	DJP	17,072
Pak Tong-in	RDP	5,955
Hwang Kyu-yong	PPD	2,364
Kim Chong-sik	NDRP	25,497
Chong Chae-won	Ind.	1,992
Collapuk-do		
Chonju-A		
O Tan (PPD), 48, College of Law of Chonbuk University, judge at a local court, lawyer		
Yim Pang-hyon	DJP	19,550
Kim Tong-chin	RDP	1,468
O Tan	PPD	75,419
Yu Hun-kin	Ind.	8,261
Chonju-B		
Son Chu-hang (PPD) 54, College of Law and Administration of Chungang University, lawmaker of the 9th and 10th National Assemblies		
Tae Ki-pyo	DJP	11,310
Yi Kang-son	RDP	1,078
Son Chu-hang	PPD	78,890
Yi Chol-sung	NKDP	9,918
Im In-chol	HDP	636
Kunsan		
Chae Yong-sok (PPD), 53, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Chungang University, spokesman for the Committee for Promotion of Democracy		

Ko Kon	DJP	28,118
Yi Tae-u	RDP	1,712
Chae Yong-sok	PPD	48,182
Sin tong-an	NDRP	1,083
Iri		
Yi Hyop (PPD), 47, College of Law of SNU, editor-in-chief of the PPD organ		
Kong Chon-sop	DJP	25,626
Kim Pyong-kuk	RDP	1,708
Yi Hyop	PPD	61,369
Pak Kyong-chol	HDP	435
Chongju City-Chongup		
Kim Won-ki (PPD), 51, Graduate School of Journalism of SNU, former lawmaker		
Yim Chol-su	DJP	25,311
Un Chong-suk	RDP	1,015
Kim Won-ki	PPD	58,276
Yu Chong-ki	NDRP	513
Yu Kap-chong	NKDP	2,327
Im Hui-tong	Ind.	1,244
Chong Tae-chin	Ind.	1,951
Namwon City-Namwon County		
Cho Chan-hyong (PPD), 49, College of Law of SNU, lawyer		
Yang Chang-sik	DJP	19,806
Cho Chan-hyong	PPD	38,912
Kim Pyong-su	Ind.	5,217
Wangju		
Kim Tae-sik (PPD), 48, Department of Economics of Chungang University, lawmaker of the 11th National Assembly		
Yu Ki-chung	DJP	17,819
Yi Pyong-ku	RDP	2,075
Kim Tae-sik	PPD	35,605
Chinan-Muju-Changsu		
Yi Sang-ok (PPD), 38, Graduate School of Zhengzhi Wenhua University in Taiwan, party activist		
Chon Pyong-u	DJP	29,901
Yi Sang-ok	PPD	43,761
Choe Kyu-hong	NDRP	1,173
Imsil-Sunchang		
Hong tyong-ki (PPD), 69, Tohoku Emperial University in Japan, lawmaker of the 6th and 8th National Assembly, lawyer		
Choe Nak-chol	DJP	24,226
Hong Yong-ki	PPD	33,114
Kwon Yong-son	NDRP	3,783
Sin Ho	HDP	693
Kochang		
Chong Kyun-hwan (PPD), 44, Graduate School of Songgyungwan University, chief editor of the PPD organ		
Yi Ho-chong	DJP	13,159
Chong Chae-kil	RDP	2,421
Chong Kyun-hwan	PPD	31,188
O Tong-chae	Ind.	10,657
Puan		
Yi Hui-chon (PPD), 60, Completed courses in College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Chonbuk University, company president		
Choe Kyu-hwan	DJP	16,735
Hong Sun-chol	RDP	744
Yi Hui-chon	PPD	34,256

Kim Son	NDRP	1,028
Yi Chae-hwan	Ind.	983
Kimje		
Choe Nak-to (PPD), 50, Department of Law of Chungang University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Cho Chol-kwon	DJP	26,215
Pak Hyong-chol	RDP	605
Choe Nak-to	PPD	41,776
O Min-su	NDRP	703
Choe Kyu-chong	NKDP	560
Yi Chang-yol	Ind.	13,594
Okku		
Kim Pong-uk (PPD), 58, College of Law of SNU, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Won Hyong-yon	DJP	14,816
Ko Hui-kon	RDP	623
Kim Pong-uk	PPD	26,376
Choe Chi-chin	NDRP	4,772
Tu Pyong-u	HDP	1,472
Iksan		
Kim Tuk-su (PPD), 49, Graduate School of Education of Konguk University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Cho Nam-cho	DJP	22,919
Kim Tuk-su	PPD	24,421
Yi Sung-hong	NDRP	12,341
Cho Song-chun	NKDP	568
O Sung-yop	Ind.	2,653
Chollanam-do		
Mokpo		
Kwon No-kap (PPD), 58, completed courses in Graduate School of Korea University, chief secretary for the PPD president		
Choe Yong-chol	DJP	14,568
Pae Chong-tok	RDP	593
Kwon No-kap	PPD	87,735
An Chol	Ind.	684
Cha Nam-yun	Ind.	618
Yosu		
Kim Chung-cho (PPD), 45, College of Law of Korea University, chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Chapter of the National Coalition for Democracy		
Kim Son-kyu	DJP	12,515
Kim In-su	RDP	894
Kim Chung-cho	PPD	63,360
Sunchon		
Ho Kyong-man (PPD), 50, College of Law and Politics of Songgyungwan University, lawmaker of the 10th and 12th National Assembly		
Yun Sang-chol	DJP	7,980
Pak Kang-kun	RDP	987
Ho Kyong-man	PPD	46,629
Kim Chon-sok	NDRP	4,110
Yi Ki-u	HDP	276
Naju City-Naju County		
Yi Chae-kun (PPD), 51, Graduate School of Administration of SNU, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies		
Han Kap-su	DJP	15,092
Yi Chae-kun	PPD	57,451
Kim Chang-kon	Ind.	4,083
Yochon City-Yochon County		

Sin Sun-pom (PPD), 55, completed courses in Graduate School of Tanguk University, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies

Hwang Ha-taek	DJP	13,878
Sin Chang-ho	RDP	2,918
Sin Sun-pom	PPD	49,723

Tamyang-Changsong

Kim Kil-kon (PPD), 57, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Tungkuk University, president of Yupung Transportation Co.

Pak Yong-hun	DJP	15,834
Kim Yong-sok	RDP	1,172
Kim Kil-kon	PPD	54,430
Kim Chae-sik	NDRP	2,795
Kim Sa-sok	HUP	366
Paek Sang-kyu	Ind.	4,842

Koksong-Hwasun

Hong Ki-hun (PPD), 35, Journalism Department of Yonsei University, secretary to the party president

Ku Yong-sang	DJP	16,174
Hong Ki-hun	PPD	56,583
Ki Tae-ung	NDRP	1,738
Yang Tong-hui	HUP	1,140

Kurye-Sungju

Cho Sun-sung (PPD), 59, received a doctorate degree from University of Michigan in the United States, member of the PPD Committee of Postholders

Yu Kyong-hyon	DJP	16,306
Cho Sun-sung	PPD	53,103

Kwangyang

Yi Ton-man (PPD), 39, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Chonnam University, vice chairman of Mintongnyon

Kim Chong-ho	DJP	18,104
Kim Hyon-ok	RDP	1,259
Yi Ton-man	PPD	29,223
Kim Hyong-chu	NDRP	2,531
Yi Ik-no	HDP	657

Kohung

Pak Sang-chon (PPD), 49, SNU Law College, lawyer

Yi Tae-sun	DJP	23,768
Pak Sang-chon	PPD	54,513
Choe Song-hui	NDRP	882
Song Chom-chin	NKDP	338

Posong

Yu Chun-sang (PPD), 45, Department of Economics of Korea University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly

Yi Yong-sik	DJP	17,523
Yu Chun-sang	PPD	34,071

Changhung

Yi Yong-kwon (PPD), 51, Choson University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly

Pak Song-chun	DJP	11,109
Kang Sin-man	RDP	711
Yi Yong-kwon	PPD	30,060

Kangjin-Wando

Kim Yong-chin (PPD), 40, completed courses in Graduate School of Chonnam University, president of EYC [expansion unknown]

Kim Sik	DJP	22,305
Kim Sok-yong	RDP	1,352
Kim Yong-chin	PPD	35,065

Yi Son-tong	Ind.	27,925
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Haenam-Chindo

Kim Pong-ho (PPD), 53, completed courses at Yonsei University Graduate School, lawmaker of the 10th and 12th National Assemblies

Chong Si-chae	DJP	25,302
Kim Pong-ho	PPD	65,937
Song Kwon-sil	NDRP	636
Yang Tong-chu	HDP	486
Pak Yong-sang	Ind.	2,884
Yim Yong-tuk	Ind.	9,319

Yongam

Yu In-hak (PPD), 48, received a doctorate degree from Missouri University, professor of Hanyang University

Yi Hwan-ui	DJP	13,517
Yu In-hak	PPD	30,389
Hwang Kyu-sun	NDRP	393

Muan

Pak Sok-mu (PPD), 45, Graduate School of Chonnam University, director of Korea and China Old Document Research Center

No In-ok	DJP	10,945
Pak Sok-mu	PPD	34,220
Yun Mu-chong	NDRP	783
Yi Chae-ok	HDP	1,355

Hampyeong-Yonggwang

So Kyong-won (PPD), 50, no formal education, chairman of the Catholic Farmers Society

Cho Ki-sang	DJP	19,826
So Kyong-won	PPD	64,220
Choe Chu-kyong	NDRP	1,818

Sinan

Pak Hyong-o (HDP), 55, completed courses in Department of History of Korea University, fishing industry

Kim Pok-su	DJP	9,827
Pak Hyong-o	HDP	34,162

Kyongsangpuk-do

Pohang

Yi Chin-u (DJP), 54, Graduate School of SNU, former Chong-wadae first secretary for political affairs

Yi Chin-u	DJP	59,433
Choe Su-hwan	RDP	21,105
Yi Song-su	NDRP	46,245
Yi Chin-tak	NKDP	1,360
Kim Pyong-ku	RUP	5,843
Yi Song-sok	Ind.	2,738

Kyongju

Kim Il-yun (DJP), 49, Graduate School of Yonsei University, member of the DKP State Policy Evaluation Committee

Kim Il-yun	DJP	25,400
Kim Yang-ho	RDP	13,230
Yi Sang-tu	PPD	1,088
Im Chin-chol	NDRP	20,333
Pak Kwang-to	Ind.	874
Paek Su-kun	Ind.	2,772
Chong Kang-chu	Ind.	962

Kimchon-Kumnung

Pak Chong-su (DJP), 56, Graduate School of American University in the United States, lawmaker of the 10th and 12th National Assemblies

Pak Chong-su	DJP	54,067
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Pak Hui-tong	RDP	20,922
Chong Chong-mun	PPD	2,957
Cho Sok-hwan	NDRP	6,651
Andong City		
O Kyong-ui (RDP) 0 48, Graduate School of Administration of Konguk University, party activist		
Kwon Chung-tong	DJP	21,854
O Kyong-ui	RDP	23,258
Kim No-sik	HDP	6,545
Kim Song-hyon	SDP	705
Kumi		
Pak Chae-hong (DJP), 47, College of Law of Korea University, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies		
Pak Chae-hong	DJP	31,481
Pak To-tae	RDP	8,831
Pak Chun-hong	NDRP	29,198
Yongju City-Yongpung County		
Kim Chin-yong (DJP), 49, SNU, lives tock farmer		
Kim Chin-yong	DJP	39,354
Kim U-chang	NDRP	4,687
Kim Chang-kun	Ind.	34,367
Yongchon City-Yongchon County		
Chong Tong-yun (DJP), 50, completed courses in Graduate School of Management at Korea University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly		
Chong Tong-yun	DJP	37,237
Kwon O-tae	RDP	33,715
Cho Pyong-hwan	PPD	1,511
Sangju City-Sangju County		
Kim Kun-su (DJP), 53, College of Law of Korea University, director of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency		
Kim Kun-su	DJP	46,141
Yi Chae-ok	RDP	22,686
Chong Hui-tong	Ind.	20,034
Chomchon City-Mung-yong County		
Sin Yong-kuk (RDP), 44, Graduate School of Management at Yonsei University, director of Nambuk Co.		
Yi Yong-hwa	DJP	27,474
Sin Yong-kuk	RDP	28,177
Ko Mok-hun	NDRP	9,434
Talsong-Koryong		
Ku Cha-chun (NDRP), 55, Graduate School of Tongguk University, former minister of home affairs		
Yi Yong-taek	DJP	29,154
Pae Yong-su	RDP	5,346
Ku Cha-chun	NDRP	35,818
Kunwi-Sonsan		
Kim Yun-hwan (DJP), 55, Graduate School of Journalism at Ohio University, former presidential secretary		
Kim Yun-hwan	DJP	50,692
Yun Chang-han	RDP	7,689
Ku Mun-chang	Ind.	8,171
Uisong		
Chong Chang-hwa (DJP), 47, Department of Politics and Diplomacy of Yonsei University, director of the DJP Political Training Institute		
Chong Chang-hwa	DJP	38,345

Yang Chae-pom	RDP	4,475
Kim Sang-yun	NDRP	23,464
Andong		
Yu Ton-u (DJP), 54, Department of Politics of Korea University, president of Small and Medium Industries Bank		
Yu Ton-u	DJP	29,230
Chong Sok-kyo	RDP	4,729
Kim Chae-hwan	PPD	1,212
Kim Si-m?ng	NDRP	12,860
Pak Hae-chung	Ind.	8,544
Chongsong-Yongdoki		
Hwang Pyong-u (DJP), 56, Graduate School of Management of Yonnam University, lawmaker of the 10th National Assembly		
Hwang Pyong-u	DJP	30,440
Kim Chan-u	RDP	29,992
Nam Sang-kol	NDRP	6,315
Pak Chong-uk	TGP	1,588
Yongyang-Ponghwa		
O Han-ku (DJP), 53, SNU College of Commerce, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National Assemblies		
O Han-ku	DJP	35,536
Kim Kyong-ki	RDP	20,569
Yu Sang-ki	PPD	3,786
Yongil-Ullung		
Yi Sang-tuk (DJP), 52, Department of Economics of SNU, company president		
Yi Sang-tuk	DJP	47,795
Pak Ki-hwan	RDP	25,652
So Chong-yol	Ind.	19,051
Wolsong		
Hwang Yun-ki (DJP), 53, Graduate School of Administration of Yonsei University, party activist		
Hwang Yun-ki	DJP	42,661
Sim Pong-sop	RDP	32,381
Kyongsan-Chongdo		
Yi Chae-yon (NDRP), 54, Department of Politics of Kyongbuk University, company president		
Pak Chae-uk	DJP	41,719
Pak Chong-kyu	RDP	21,362
Yi Chae-yon	NDRP	41,827
Songju-Chilgok		
Chang Yong-chol (DJP), 51, Graduate School of Management at Yonsei University, former director of the Office of Customs Administration		
Chang Yong-chol	DJP	44,539
Kim Chang-hwan	RDP	33,868
Yechon		
Yu Hak-song (DJP), 61, Graduate School of Management at Korea University, former director of the Agency for National Security Planning		
Yu Hak-song	DJP	31,196
Pan Hyong-sik	RDP	12,179
Hwang Pyong-ho	NDRP	6,050
Ulchin		
Kim Chung-kwon (DJP), 48, SNU Graduate School of Private Laws, judge at Seoul High Court		
Kim Chung-kwon	DJP	23,484
Hwang Chi-song	RDP	8,336
Chang So-taek	PPD	3,370
Choe sun-yol	NDRP	3,755
Yi Tong-il	Ind.	3,924

Kyongsangnam-do
Changwon City
Hwang Nak-chu (RDP), 60, SNU College of Commerce, law-
maker of the 10th through 12th National Assemblies
Yi Kyu-hyo DJP 34,454
Hwang Nak-chu RDP 38,134
Kim Ki-su PPD 2,831
Yi Tu-han HDP 1,989
Kim Chong-ha Ind. 25,176
Son Chong-man Ind. 1,593
Om Pan-no Ind. 2,843
Ulsan City Central
Kim Tae-ho (DJP), 53, SNU College of Law, lawmaker of the
12th National Assemblies
Kim Tae-ho DJP 46,532
Yi Chol-su NDRP 36,716
Choe Yong-chun PP 10,276
Ulsan City South
Sin Wan-ku (RDP), 49, Graduate School of Management at
Korea University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly
Cha Su-myong DJP 36,935
Sim Wan-ku RDP 46,210
Yi Pok NDRP 16,887
Paek Ki-hwan HDP 2,175
Ulsan City East
Chong Mong-chun (Ind.), 36, John Hopkins University in the
United States, chairman of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co.
Ko Chan-su DJP 3,122
Sin Hyon-chang RDP 4,520
Chong Chon-sok PPD 3,524
Kim Chin-kuk Ind. 22,641
Chong Mong-chun Ind. 40,253
Masan City-A
Paek Chan-ki (RDP), 55, College of Commerce of Pusan
University, head of the Masan Chapter of the Democratic
Mountaineers Society
U Pyong-kyu DJP 24,507
Paek Chan-ki RDP 48,194
Kim Ho-il NDRP 27,648
Masan City-B
Kang Sam-chae (RDP), 35, Graduate School of Administration
at Kyonghui University, lawmaker of the 12th National
Assembly
Kim Chu-ho DJP 30,751
Kang Sam-chae RDP 54,067
Kim Chang-won PPD 2,156
Pak Kyong-hwan NDRP 8,087
Sin Kon-uk HDP 2,975
Pak Hong-ki Ind. 1,848
Chinju City
Cho Man-hu (RDP), 38, College of Law of Songgyungwan
University, lawyer
Ha Sun-pong DJP 42,165
Cho Man-hu RDP 50,192
Choe Cho-hwan PPD 843
Kang Il-man Ind. 2,916
Yi Wi-oe Ind. 8,613
Chinhae City-Uichang
Pak Chae-kyu (RDP), 42, Tonga University, spokesman for the
National Affairs Research Institute

Pae Myong-kuk DJP 43,645
Pak Chae-kyu RDP 48,709
Cho Ki-sok NDRP 6,932
Im Su-tae PP 5,776
Chungmu City-Tongyong-
Kosong
Chong Sun-tok (DJP), 52, Graduate School of Management at
Yonsei University, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National
Assemblies
Chong Sun-tok DJP 54,366
Kim Tong-uk RDP 50,196
Pak Chong-chong NDRP 3,438
Che Chong-hun HDP 4,735
Samchonpo City-Sachon
Hwang Song-kyun (DJP), 51, SNU Graduate School, director of
Chinju Medical Center
Hwang Song-kyun DJP 34,346
Yi Sang-min RDP 26,120
Cho Pang-kwang NDRP 1,792
Yu Hong-chae HDP 790
Yi Sun-kun TGP 1,383
Kimhae City-Kimhae
Yi Hak-pong (DJP), 49, KMA, 2d deputy director of the
Agency for National Security Planning
Yi Hak-pong DJP 38,020
Yu Sin-hyon RDP 27,322
O Se-ho PPD 1,996
Pae Chong-il NDRP 4,044
Kim Chong-pong NKDP 1,503
Hong Ui-pyo TGP 1,804
Sin Won-sik Ind. 16,403
Chinyang
An Pyong-kyu (DJP), 50, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of
SNU, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly
An Pyong-kyu DJP 19,005
Kim Chae-chon RDP 18,796
Yi Chan-sok NDRP 8,349
Uiryeong-Haman
Chong Tong-ho (DJP), 51, Graduate School of Administration
at Yonsei University, former director general of Presidential
Security Force
Chong Tong-ho DJP 34,861
Cho Hong-nae RDP 21,895
Cho Il-chae NDRP 13,564
Changnyong
Sin Chae-ki (DJP), 54, SNU Graduate School of Administra-
tion, vice President of Fisheries Cooperative
Sin Chae-ki DJP 26,688
Pak Sang-kon RDP 11,885
Kim Chong-su PPD 2,108
Yun Sok-hon NDRP 7,308
Ha Chong-ku RDP 2,368
Miryang
Sin Sang-sik (DJP), 51, Graduate School of Management at
Yonsei University, lawmaker of the 11th and 12th National
Assemblies
Sin Sang-sik DJP 37,392
Pak Il RDP 22,879
Yi Tae-kwon PPD 1,500
Pak Hui-son NDRP 11,282
Son Myong-sok RDP 1,170

Yangsan
Kim Tong-chu (RDP), 43, Graduate School of Management at Pusan University, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly
Na O-yon DJP 36,604
Kim Tong-chu RDP 38,537
Ulchu
Pak Chin-ku (DJP), 53, SNU Graduate School, former presidential secretary for political affairs
Pak Chin-ku DJP 26,177
Sin Ki-sop RDP 9,141
Kim Won-kyu NDRP 13,303
Kwon Ki-sul Ind. 16,601
Koje
Kim Pong-cho (RDP), 49, Yonsei University Department of Law, lawmaker of the 12th National Assembly
Pan Song-u DJP 21,605
Kim Pong-cho RDP 47,608
Yun Pyong-han PPD 2,951
Namhae-Hadong
Pak Hui-tae (DJP), 49, SNU Department of Law, former chief prosecutor at Pusan High Prosecutor's Office
Pak Hui-tae DJP 46,381
Mun Pu-sik RDP 36,990
Han Chun-ki NDRP 1,418
Kim Tu-kwan PPD 2,830
Sanchong-Hamyang
No In-hwan (DJP), 55, Maryland Graduate School in the United States, company president
No In-hwan DJP 27,598
Kim Chin-kwon RDP 12,185
Im Chae-hong NDRP 17,117
Chong Yong-mo Ind. 6,027
Ha Sang-yong Ind. 3,226
Kochang
Kim Tong-yong (RDP), 51, SNU Graduate School of Administration, lawmaker of the 9th, 10th, and 12th National Assemblies
Kwak Hu-sop DJP 18,473
Kim Tong-yong RDP 27,513
Hapchon
Kwon Hae-ok (DJP), 52, SNU Graduate School of Administration, former Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. auditor
Kwon Hae-ok DJP 23,219
An Kyong-yul RDP 7,391
Yi Chae-pok NDRP 3,412
Kang Sok-chong NKDP 7,365
Chin Chong-han Ind. 6,897
Cheju-do

Cheju City

Ko Se-chin (Ind.), 54, Hanyang University Graduate School of Administration, president of Sohae Co.
Hyon Kyong-tae DJP 31,720
Kim Song-pom RDP 13,621
Kang Chong-ho PPD 7,913
Sin Tu-wan NDRP 2,172
Ko Se-chin Ind. 39,239
Pukcheju
Yi Ki-pin (Ind.), Tongguk University Graduate School of Management, chairman of a school board of directors

Yang Chong-kyu DJP 17,077
Kang Pong-chan RDP 5,141
Yi Yang-hwa PPD 1,952
Kang Chang-ho NDRP 5,672
Yi Ki-pin Ind. 24,441
Sogwipo City-Namcheju
Kang Po-song (RDP), 57, Tanguk University Graduate School, lawmaker of the 11th National Assembly
Kang Chi-sun DJP 34,518
Kang Po-song RDP 43,885
Kim Hong-su PPD 3,922

Daily Warns Against 'Post-Election Inflation' SK2904004788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Economic Aftermath of Election"]

[Text] The large amount of money in circulation as a result of the election campaign is likely to conspire with the unsettled mood of the people to trigger post-election inflation. That unwelcome and hard blow to our economy must be warded off before it strikes in full force.

Electioneering these past few weeks added to the already excessive amount of money in circulation from the presidential election in December. These major political events, coming in quick succession, provide fertile ground for a risky upturn in prices.

Money issue and bank loans in the private sector have increased vastly to boost overall liquidity. The last several months saw a measure of briskness in some service lines, but manufacturing and supply of some raw materials and semfinished goods fell off, pushing up their prices.

A decline in productivity and wage increases resulting from seasonal labor disputes place further burdens on local industries. They are already suffering from the squeeze of the won's appreciation against the dollar, which undermines their trade competitiveness.

Besides these external and unavoidable conditions, there is a widespread fondness for quick gains reinforced by the fear of impending inflation. Signs of real estate speculation have already reappeared. Government policies for regulating and forestalling a speculative upsurge should be extensive and consistent. An imaginative tax reform may attack the evil speculative practice at its source.

Siphoning off surplus money and stabilizing prices are the two main elements of a policy for arresting inflation at its incipient stage. The pace of price rises is as yet moderate. Thus, the inflationary trend could be kept under control by taking timely actions.

In a volatile country like Korea, mass psychology has a decisive impact on the economy. Therefore, political and social stability is essential to protect its economy from violent fluctuations. We have to continue belt-tightening and stable growth by pooling our national resources.

Yom Po-hyon Formally Arrested 28 April
SK2904021188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0151 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—Former Seoul city Mayor Yom Po-hyon was formally arrested Thursday night on charges of accepting bribes from a construction company.

Yom reportedly admitted to receiving bribes totalling 120 million-won (about 162,000 U.S. dollars) from Pae Chong-yol, chairman of Hanyang Construction Co., between 1985 and December last year in return for privately awarding a park construction contract to the company.

The park construction case concerns the Saemaul (new community) movement under control of the younger brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan while the latter was in power for the last seven years. The junior chon was arrested weeks ago on charges of embezzling public funds and a variety of other wrongdoings.

Yom was taken to the Seoul prison on the southern outskirts of the capital shortly after the arrest warrant was issued by the Seoul district court. A special law which calls for stern punishment for specific crimes will be applicable in Yom's case.

The Seoul city administration originally set aside 11.8 billion won (about 1.59 million dollars) for the construction, but Yom increased the project's costs to 17.9 billion won (about 2.42 million dollars) while assigning the project to Hanyang in Dec. 1985. Yom was then Seoul's mayor.

The prosecution also investigated several Seoul city officials to determine whether they were responsible for fiscal losses suffered by the municipal government in connection with the park's construction.

The officials were quoted as saying that they signed the contract with the debt-ridden Hanyang Company on Yom's orders, but the contract caused no financial damage to the municipal government.

The park, which covers 358,000 square meters, was built on Mt. ujang mainly for the Saemaul (new community) headquarters when it was led by Chon Kyong-hwan, younger brother of former president Chon Tu-hwan.

A prosecution source said an additional investigation will focus on the manner in which Chon Kyong-hwan asked Yom to conclude the construction contract with Hanyang as no bids from other companies were accepted.

The prosecution said that following Yom's arrest, it will investigate other allegations that Yom accepted bribes from other construction companies while he served as mayor.

Yom was summoned to the prosecutor-general's office Wednesday night after Pae admitted that he gave bribes to Yom in return for awarding the project to Hanyang.

Pae, who was booked without physical detention on charges of offering bribes to Yom, was not arrested in view of Hanyang's sizable construction projects overseas. The prosecution Thursday released Yu Kon-sang, Yom's brother-in-law, who is also an executive at Hanyang. Yu allegedly delivered bribes to Yom.

What I'm most afraid is whether I injured the pride and dignity of the citizens of Seoul, who will host the 1988 Summer Olympics soon, Yom said to reporters before being taken to prison, the time will come some day when I can tell you all about this.

Government, DJP Cope With Election Results
SK2904040288 Seoul YONHAP in English
0253 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are preparing various steps to cope with Korea's new political situation following Tuesday's general elections in which the ruling party failed to win a majority of assembly seats.

The possible steps include a major reshuffle of the ruling party, alignment with opposition parties and formation of a coalition government.

The options will be discussed in a high-level DJP-government meeting this week, to be chaired by President No Tae-u, DJP sources said.

In Tuesday's voting, the DJP won a total of 87 popularly elected seats out of 224 and also collected 38 out of 75 proportional representation seats. With its total of 125 seats, the ruling party is 25 short of a majority in the 299-seat national assembly while the three opposition parties earned a combined total of 165 seats for a majority.

The Party for Peace and Democracy has 71 seats, the Reunification Democratic Party 59 and the New Democratic Republican party 35.

Holding himself responsible for tuesday's defeat, DJP chairman Chae Mun-sik offered his resignation to President No Tae-u while other party officials are expected to tender their resignations en masse early next week before the high-level ruling camp meeting.

The reshuffle of the DJP's leadership has been expected this week but could be delayed since the meeting between President No and chairmen of the DJP's district chapters has been scheduled for early next week.

Among the hopefuls for new national assembly speaker and DJP chairman are such veteran lawmakers as Chae, Yun Kil-chung, Pak Chun-kyu, Kim Chae-sun and Chong Sok-mo while reps. Nam Chae-hui, Sim Myong-po, Yi Chun-ku, Yi Cha-hon and Yi Han-tong are said to be possible candidates for the posts of party secretary-general, floor leader and chairman of the policy deliberation committee.

The sources said Reps. Yu Hak-song and Chong Ho-yong will be appointed as advisers to the party president while Pak Tae-chun, who became a national assembly member through the proportional representation system, will be named to lead the Korea-Japan parliamentarians union.

Other lawmakers discussed as possible key party officials include Kim Yong-tae, O Yu-pang, and Yi Tae-sop, all three-term lawmakers.

The DJP and government leaders are also expected to discuss reshaping the cabinet.

A cabinet reshuffle will be conducted after the party shake-up, they said, adding that its extent is expected to be sweeping.

To cope with the ruling party's critical situation in the national assembly, the DJP and the administration are studying ways to operate the assembly through cooperating with a certain opposition party, formation of a coalition government through merging with a certain opposition party, encouraging independent lawmakers to join the party, and the formation of a suprapartisan cabinet.

One DJP source said, however, that the governing party is not currently considering aligning itself with the opposition or merging with a certain opposition party.

Meanwhile, the three opposition parties are moving to form a joint front against the DJP.

One proposal, which calls for forming a joint cooperative body, was initiated by Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Republican Democratic Party. the idea was well received by the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim Tae-chung, de facto leader of the PPD, and RDP acting president Kim Myong-yun also welcomed the proposal.

Negotiations among the three parties have not yet started but are expected to begin in earnest next month once the parties complete a realignment of their organizations.

If the proposed cooperative body is established, the power of the opposition camp to check the djp will be greatly strengthened, an opposition source said.

The projected body will serve as a pressure group in its relations with the ruling camp and handle the national assembly's investigation of the Kwangju civilian uprising and alleged irregularities during the Fifth Republic.

ROK: Opposition Leaders To Hold Tripartite Talks

*SK2904112788 Seoul GONHAP in English
1118 GMT 29 Apr 88*

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP)—Leaders of Korea's three major opposition parties, in a move to seize the initiative in the nation's political arena, are seeking to hold tripartite talks early next week to discuss ways to operate the new national assembly.

Kim Yong-sam, former president of the reunification democratic party (rdp), proposed the three-way talks in a news conference Friday. He also proposed that the three-way talks be followed by four-way talks with President No Tae-u involving.

The opposition leaders are Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung, de facto leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP).

Kim Yong-sam disclosed that he and Kim Tae-chung agreed in principle, in an earlier conversation over telephone, to hold the tripartite meeting at an earliest possible date to exchange views on how they would cooperate in the parliament.

In a separate news conference, former prime minister Kim Chong-pil also proposed a meeting of the three Kims, saying that it would be desirable for them to discuss each party's position, adding, the sooner, the better.

The proposals came three days after the three opposition parties made an unexpectedly strong showing in Tuesday's national assembly elections.

In a major upset, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) failed to win a majority in the general elections marking the first time in the nation's 40-year history that a government party was divested of its majority in parliamentary elections. The DJP garnered only 125 seats in the 299-seat National Assembly which has been empowered to investigate state affairs.

The three major opposition parties, in a performance surpassing earlier expectations, captured 165 seats with the PPD emerging as the leading opposition party with 71 seats.

Concerning the proposed four-way talks, Kim Tae-chung said he was willing to accept such a proposal if the three Kims meet with president No in an unofficial capacity as he and Kim Yong-sam do not serve as president of their respective parties.

Kim Tae-chung also said it would be better to hold such a meeting after the RDP and PPD determine their parties' leadership through their national conventions.

Kim Chong-pil, in a meeting with reporters in the southern city of Puyo, his hometown, said he had no reason to reject the meeting involving the three Kims and no.

However, Kim Chong-pil said the tripartite talks should be held first so that something can be achieved in the four-way meeting.

The proposed tripartite meeting is expected to take up such issues as establishing a consultative body for the three major opposition parties, promoting meaningful cooperation among the three Kims and setting the date when the new national assembly will convene.

The former RDP president said his party would be on guard against dictatorship and seek trustworthy democratic reforms based on stability. He also said the RDP was ready to cooperate with the government for the successful hosting of the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung said the PPD, as the main opposition party, would make effort to refurbish the political atmosphere by enhancing cooperation among the political parties.

'Three Kims' Likely To Meet in Mid-May
SK3004052588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0513 GMT 30 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, leaders of Korea's three major opposition parties, are likely to meet in mid-May to discuss a joint front against the ruling Democratic Justice Party, opposition party sources said Saturday.

In the meeting, the three Kims will discuss the formation of a joint consultative body for a unified strategy against the ruling party, the timing for the new national assembly to open, and allocation of key assembly posts, the sources said.

The three parties, which emerged from Tuesday's general elections with a majority of assembly seats, also plan to arrange a meeting of the three Kims and President No Tae-u after the three-way talks.

Senior officials of the three opposition parties are to meet next week to prepare for the tripartite talks.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), suggested the formation of a joint consultative body, an idea welcomed by Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (ppd) and the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) led by Kim Yong-sam.

On Friday, Kim Yong-sam proposed a meeting involving himself, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil.

The PPD plans to support the proposal for a meeting of the three Kims after its special national convention slated for May 7.

Kim Tae-chung is expected to be elected PPD president at the convention.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam relinquished their posts as party president before the general elections to pave the way for the reunification of their two parties.

A shake-up of the two parties' officials is expected to follow their respective national conventions.

Kim Yong-sam's RDP, relegated to the status of the second largest opposition party after winning fewer seats than the PPD in Tuesday's elections, is seen as being in no position to push for the three-way meeting because of uncertainty over Kim's leadership status in the party.

Although there are calls by some RDP members for Kim to again assume the RDP presidency, a firm decision has yet to be made, an RDP source said.

The source said the three-way talks could be supported once the question of Kim's role in the party is resolved.

As for the timing of the proposed three-way talks, Kim Chong-pil of the NDRP appeared flexible, but said holding the meeting between May 10 and the inauguration of the new national assembly would be desirable.

Concerning the proposed four-way meeting between president No Tae-u and the three Kims, the NDRP said there is no reason to oppose such a meeting, but added that holding it after the meeting of the three Kims would be better.

Competition Fierce for RDP Vice Presidency
SK0705002788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 88 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Yu tkun-ha:
"Competition for RDP Vice Presidency Seen To Be Heated"]

[Text] The national convention of the Reunification Democratic Party scheduled for May 12 is likely to be highlighted by a fierce competition among four influential party members for the No. 2 post.

The party is to elect its new president at the convention but now that Kim Yong-sam is almost certain to come back to the presidency, a presidential election will probably steal the show.

The party is expected to select five or six vice presidents this time. They will be elected through free competition just as in the case of the president.

But the free competition in the presidential election has virtually no meaning since Kim Yong-sam is most likely to be the only candidate.

The vice presidential elections is somewhat different. It is likely to be conducted under fair competition in its true sense for the first time.

In the past, the election of vice presidents did take the form of free competition but actually those elected had been picked beforehand by Kim Yong-sam.

There is some possibility that Kim may attempt to use his influence this time again but given the party atmosphere in favor of a fair election, he is more likely to refrain from marking some candidates as vice presidents.

Thus, when the election is conducted without Kim's intervention, it could be the stage for a power test among those who have long set their eyes on the No. 2 post.

There appears to be four such ambitious members who in the long run aim to succeed Kim Yong-sam—Choe Hyong-u, Kim Tong-yong, Yi Ki-taek and Kim Sang-hyon. In addition to these four frontrunners, there Hwang Myong-su and Pak Yong-man.

Five of these six except for Kim Sang-hyon were recently elected to the Assembly, thus qualifying for a leadership position within the party.

Choe and Kim Tong-yong are both long-time aides to Kim Yong-sam to the point of being referred to as his right and left arm, respectively.

Both four-term lawmakers, they held many key party posts under Kim Yong-sam and were vice presidents till last January. They resign that time out of responsibility for Kim Yong-sam's unsuccessful presidential bid last December.

When the two face each other in the election, the advantage is most likely to be with Choe because he has long taken care of party organization.

An aide to Choe said he believes his boss will be able to easily outpoll other candidates because Choe commands wide popular support within the party.

Choe is also believed to be closer to Kim Yong-sam than his rival. In terms of faithfulness to Kim, Choe can beat other party members.

"Choe is often regarded as not clever but it is not true. He is certainly uncompromising but this can be a virtue for an opposition politician," the aide said.

But despite this explanation, Choe gives the impression of lacking in flexibility and wisdom. And as the successor of Kim Yong-sam who have to challenge supreme power, he appears to be not the best choice.

Compared with Choe, Kim Tong-yong looks a bit more flexible. Once leader of the RDP before the breakup of the Party for Peace and Democracy, he cultivated the techniques of compromising with others.

Another strength of Kim is that he is superior to Choe in terms of support among lawmakers. In the party rank and file, he commands less support than Choe but has a larger following among officials of higher ranks.

But Kim has been suspected of leading RDP lawmakers last February to revolt against the party's shift from a plural-member parliamentary election format to a single-member one.

Kim is expected to place second following Choe in the vice presidential election.

The other major contender for the No. 2 post is Yi Ki-taek who proclaimed himself to be qualified as the leader of the next-generation opposition several times.

A six-term lawmaker, Yi is from Pusan and has a longer political career than the two aforementioned candidates.

As president of the student council of Korea University at the time of the April 18, 1960 Student Uprising, he led the democratic student movement during the turbulent period.

Then he entered politics and became a lawmaker in his late 20s.

Yi has tried in vain many times to secure his own place in the opposition and extract himself from the shadow of the two Kims—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

But there was always little room for Yi to maneuver between the two powerful leaders and his declaration of independence just prior to the December presidential election annoyed the citizens of Pusan, his power base, who urged him to support Kim Yong-sam.

Yi once had his own following, although not large compared with those of the two Kims, and is said to be qualified as a leader.

But the faction he formed disintegrated and his followers were scattered, shaking his position as a potential leader in the post-two Kims era.

Yi is expected to still be able to generate enough support among the party's national representatives to allow him to join the ranks of vice presidents.

Compared with these three, Kim Sang-hyon is in a much weaker position. In the first place, he was not a member of Kim Yong-sam's Sangdo-dong family. He defected from Kim Tae-chung's faction just weeks before the presidential election.

This means that he has no concrete power base within the RDP. Although a vice president now, Kim did not win that title on his own but through "kind" considerations by Kim Yong-sam.

He has long nurtured a dream in his mind to become an opposition leader after the two Kims retire from politics but his political ambition was challenged by his failure to win an elected Assembly seat last month.

Parties Consider Changing Assembly Law
SK0705005788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 May 88 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party is positively considering increasing the number of Assembly standing committees from 13 to 16 so that their chairmanship may be shared smoothly among rival parties.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan told reporters yesterday that a study is under way to install three more House panels by revising the National Assembly Law.

The law has to be rewritten any way as some stipulations remain contradictory to the new Constitution, amended in a referendum last Oct. 27 and put into effect on Feb. 25.

The Health-Social Affairs Committee may be divided into two—one for health and the other for social affairs including labor-management problems.

The Economy-Science Committee and the Education-Culture Committee may also be broken up into four committees each devoted to economy, science-technology, education and culture-information affairs, DJP sources said.

Kim said, "It is necessary to divide the committees to keep abreast with the diversifying interests of society and the specialization of the administration."

How to share the seats of committee chairman will be a crucial issue in talks between the rival parties, slated for the middle of next week.

In the case where all the 16 committees including the three under consideration are allocated in proportion to the number of Assembly seats obtained by the four parties, seven will go to the DJP.

Four others will be given to the Party for Peace and Democracy, three to the Reunification Democratic Party and the remaining two to the New Democratic Republican Party.

Even if the ruling and opposition forces come to an agreement on their share, they will further have to settle the problem of which party gets which panels as parties seek to win what they believe are the key committees.

The DJP, still the largest party, sticks to the Foreign, Home, Finance, Justice and Defense Committees, the legislative counterpart of the Cabinet's five top branches, as well as the Steering Committees.

The largest opposition PPD, on the other hand, wants the chairmanship of the Home, Finance and Agriculture-Fisheries Committees, among others, party officials said.

The parties will form a special negotiating body for the revision of the legislature law when the Assembly opens probably late this month.

The current National Assembly Law stipulates that parliament holds sessions for up to 150 days including a 90-day regular session, contradicting the provisions of the new Constitution.

The basic charter has lifted the limit on the duration of the sessions, allowing the House to be open always at the request of one-fourth of the entire membership.

The opposition, meanwhile, is moving to permit live radio and television coverage of the proceedings of House sessions and to start the sessions in the morning. The law governing the Assembly sets the opening hour at 2 p.m.

DJP floor leader Kim said, "The current Assembly law contains some undemocratic stipulations as it was legislated in an authoritarian era, based only on the efficacy of the parliament to back the executive."

Daily on Campus Activism in May
SK0805225988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
7 May 88 p 3

["News in Review" column by city editor Chong Un-pung: "Campus Activism in Limelight"]

[Text] Being relieved of restraints on political activities at least by campus regulations, student activists are expected to go political this month.

If there is no conspicuous demonstration yet, it might be because student activists are priming the pump while consolidating their rank and file which fell somewhat into disarray due to differences in political positions during the just-ended parliamentary elections.

This month, however, will serve as a good occasion for fathoming the future course of student activism because it is a politically charged month.

It was on May 16 of 1961 when the late former president Pak Chong-hui had a go with his planned coup. It was on May 17 of 1979 when former president Chon Tu-hwan cracked down on the so-called three Kims—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil—which was followed by a bloody uprising in Kwangju.

Besides, it was in May of 1985 when a group of students stormed and seized the library of the U.S. Information Service in broad daylight in the heart of Seoul in a most dramatic form of protest against Chon and what they called U.S. imperialism.

There have been some moves. However, campus watchers tend to think, that campus activists have yet to iron out differences among themselves.

Among student activists organizations of various stripes, what is common is that they are opposed to the present regime led by President No Tae-u although he was legitimately elected in the Dec. 16 elections last year.

The current regime, despite its legitimate establishment by elections, has been whacked as being a "military" regime wagging tails before the imperialistic and capitalistic forces of the United States and Japan.

The student activities are also unanimous in their clamour for the establishment of the "rule of the masses," represented by urban poor people, laborers, and farmers.

The slogans of student activists smack very much of leftist thinking, which is serious enough to cause the government to bristle. However, their slogans are not new. They have been heard many times in the past and had the effect of inviting criticism from moderate students.

One thing conspicuous in the campus activism is the rise of nationalistic fervor and an inclination toward leftist thinking.

One has only to read campus papers to be surprised at how deeply leftist thinking is implanted among the activists.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is painted as being nothing but a puppet of the Western powers. Many articles are full of arguments why the ruling DJP parliamentary candidates should be dumped in the elections.

Other articles are about labor disputes, arguing for the establishment of a bond with the work force.

If there are any articles reeking with academism, they are about leftist ideology, the unification issue and the dependent nature of Korea-U.S. relations. Even these articles seemed to have been tailored to meet the goals of activists.

Leftist ideology is only a human institution like capitalistic democracy. If people have a kind of aversion to leftist ideology, it is the work of the people in power who have long inculcated that notion into the people.

As to the unification issue, campus paper articles are in some sense very romantic. There is no other value that can substitute for unification. From this position, it can be inferred that ideology does not matter when unification can be achieved.

As to Korea-U.S. relations, campus paper articles are directed against the presence of U.S. troops on Korean soil. The activists demand that U.S. troops be withdrawn together with nuclear weapons.

They view the U.S. troops as serving well as a deterrent against a North Korean invasion, but as a greater deterrent to national unification.

Recent U.S. demand for Korea to increase its financial share in the expenses needed to maintain U.S. troops together with on-going trade talks will provide good causes for the activists to fire back.

Although the activists are opposed to the current regime, they do not side with any of the three major opposition parties led by the so-called three Kims. As the opposition parties emerged with a parliamentary majority in the April 26 elections they have a sure sway over house operation if united. How the activists will adjust to the new political landscape in the wake of the parliamentary elections draws special attention.

Most notable rallies in recent days was that on the campus of Yonsei University for the promotion of solidarity between students and laborers, and the memorial rally on the campus of Seoul National University for the two students who committed self-immolation protesting against a week-long military drill two years ago.

How much sway activist students have on the majority of students is hard to forecast. Faculty members voiced worries, admitting that they have lost authority over students. However, they said they want to think optimistically.

Assembly Post Elections To Test Ability of DJP
SK0805022588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 May 88 p 2

[Article in the "News in Review" column by political editor Kim Myong-sik: "House Votes To Test Self-Restraint; PPD Rejects DJP Speaker Candidate"]

[Text] The election of Assembly officers is to test the workability of the new structure of the legislature, more precisely the power of self-restraint possessed by the four parties.

The Party for Peace and Democracy, which became the largest opposition group with less than a quarter of House seats, first showed its muscle by raising objection to the Democratic Justice Party's nomination of Kim Chae-sun as their candidate for speaker.

PPD leader Kim Tae-chung personally vetoed him in public remarks which contrasted with his recent series of moderate gestures. "He doesn't deserve the office which stands for dignity and neutrality," Kim said.

The choice of the 64-year-old political retiree for the highest office in the legislature well reflected the serious shortage of high-caliber figures within the ruling camp.

His association with both opposition and ruling parties in the past and somewhat academic activities as the publisher of a decent magazine in recent years were considered great merits when the Democratic Justice Party recruited weighty figures to lead the next parliament.

But Kim Tae-chung's associates suspect that Kim Chae-sun might have drawn the attention of the DJP leaders when he wrote an open letter to Kim Tae-chung published on the front page of a vernacular daily at the height of the last presidential campaign.

The "letter," apparently written at the request of the newspaper, contained advice to the PPD candidate, a former colleague in the Democratic Party, to abandon his presidential ambition.

The root of the mutual dislike between the two men is not clearly known but Kim Chae-sun was also reported to have expressed his intention to run against Kim Tae-chung if the latter had chosen a district for the parliamentary election.

Kim Chae-sun missed the chance because Kim Tae-chung listed himself for the national constituency. The other Kim was elected in the Cholwon-Hwachon district, Kangwon-do.

Kim Tae-chung says that it was a significant concession by the opposition party to give the speaker's chair to the DJP, which is a minority group. So, it is the DJP's turn to concede and drop Kim Chae-sun as its candidate for the speakership.

The DJP may be willing to comply to avoid trouble but the problem is that it can not readily pick a replacement figure with matching political stature. Pak Chun-kyu may be considered but is feared to face similar rejection for his leading role in Pak Chong-hui's Democratic Republican Party.

While standing firm against the nominee for speaker, the oppositionists are seeking to clinch both seats of vice speaker and a larger share in the chairmanships of standing committee.

DJP leaders seem to be willing to give away the two vice speakerships and divide up committees in proportion to the number of House seats. It still intends to keep the five major panels—foreign affairs, home affairs, justice, finance and defense.

The opening session of the 13th National Assembly, therefore, appears to be headed for a boisterous start over the sharing of its offices. Parties are particularly keen about them as they consider the chairs as spoils to be distributed to their senior members.

If a compromise is made on this question, though hard to expect at this moment, then comes the heavy task of "clearing the legacies of the Fifth Republic," the primary agenda item chosen by all three opposition parties.

Kim Tae-chung has listed as many as nine items under the subject head. They include the release of all political prisoners and restoration of their rights, investigation of the Kwangju turmoil, probe of financial scandals involving Chon Tu-hwan's relatives and the investigation of presidential election frauds.

Others are the repeal and revision of undemocratic laws, reforms of the government intelligence apparatus, neutrality of police, systematic elimination of localism and full implementation of local autonomy.

If the opposition force brings up these issues one after the other from the beginning of the House session late this month, they will be able to hold political initiatives as long as they wish.

Special probe teams may be formed as the House resolves to exercise its right to investigate state affairs, legislation can be passed to institutionalize the neutrality of government organizations and undesirable laws can be repealed for further democratization.

The only possible hindrance will be disharmony within the opposition force which is anticipated as each party seeks to secure a vantage point for their respective programs for the next change of government.

The ruling party has two options in the face of the opposition actions: one is to resist each move just to demonstrate its dedication to "stability" and the other is to take positive steps for democratization on the basis of No Tae-u's "June 29, 1987 declaration."

For the past two and a half months since inauguration, changes have been made in style and scantily in substance. Kim Tae-chung criticized that No is "sabotaging democratization" in reference to the absence of tangible policy thrusts.

The DJP must have awaited the results of the general elections before implementing the policies of the "Sixth Republic," including economic initiatives and steps for the "nordpolitik" to approach the Eastern bloc and North Korea.

The disastrous outcome of the April 26 polls has deprived the ruling party of fresh vigor to push forward whatever political or economic programs it had though it still remains the largest party in the House.

The forthcoming elections of parliamentary officers will not only testify to the amount of political restraint possessed by the opposition but also the ability and determination of the minority ruling party to lead the politics of the Sixth Republic.

Once the DJP puts itself at the mercy of Kim Tae-chung and other opposition leaders in the quest for pre-Olympic peace, it will be hard for the government party to turn the tide after the Games.

Kim Tae-chung's obstinate rejection of Kim Chae-sun must reveal more of the opposition leader's true stance than the many words of appeasement he has uttered these days under his new slogan of "reforms through stability."

Choson University Students Stage Protests
SK0805013088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 88 p 3

[Text] Choson University in Kwangju is embroiled in a seemingly endless dispute.

The latest turmoil was touched off by the "slaughter" of 32 professors who were branded as "incompetent" and "pro-government."

In order to normalize its operations, Choson has decided to relieve the professors of their posts, keeping them from lecturing. They are required to leave the school in about six months.

The disciplinary measure, school authorities say, was inevitable because students had been boycotting lectures by the 32 professors since the start of the spring semester.

The Education Ministry appears to have been shocked by the action which is tantamount to dismissal of the teachers.

The ministry is quietly asking the disturbance-ridden private school to slash the number of professors to be virtually fired, according to a ranking ministry official.

The disciplinary step against the professors, he said, is clearly unlawful.

The official said heads of private universities have the right to dismiss teachers who are really incompetent and cause "problems."

"But the reason for the action against the teachers is hardly understandable," he said. "We got the impression that the school authorities sacrificed their teachers to blindly meet students' demands," he added.

According to Choson officials, many of the disciplined professors held administrative posts under Pak Chul-wung, founder and former president who resigned last September under pressure from student activists.

The professors, however, remain bitter about the action against them. They made it clear that they will bring the case to court unless the university cancels the controversial action.

Compounding the situation, faculty members with no administrative posts held a meeting yesterday and threw support to the decision to discipline the "pro-government" teachers.

In the meantime, some 300 Choson University students staged an overnight demonstration yesterday in front of the university hospital, demanding the punishment of policemen who had fired tear-gas shells directly at students Friday afternoon.

Because of the direct firing, seven students were injured. One of them, Kim Son-chang, a sophomore, underwent brain surgery but he is not in a critical condition.

The students held Senior Patrolman Chu Pyong-ho of Kwangju Police Station as hostage. Chu was caught by the students Friday afternoon when he went to the hospital.

Earlier in the same day, some 500 Chosun students occupied a section of railroad at 1:30 p.m., blocking the passage of a Suncheon-bound train for about 15 minutes.

About 500 students of Mokpo University in Mokpo, Chollanam-do, took the streets at 1 p.m. Friday and occupied the Kwangju-Mokpo road for about 10 minutes.

They resisted the tear-gas firing riot police by throwing firebombs and stones, and returned to the campus around 2:20 p.m.

They also staged an overnight demonstration at the campus building, calling for direct election of the university president and deans.

ECONOMIC

Concern Over Won Appreciation Rate Reported 41070044 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 88 p 4

[By reporter Sim Sang-pok: "The Won Is Jumping Too Fast"]

[Text] The recent revaluation of the won continues to race along. For a number of days running there has been a 1.70 won drop per dollar.

In addition, it has moved up rapidly against such key currencies as the yen, pound and mark. In contrast, currency rates for nations that are our competitors, such as Taiwan and Singapore, tend to move upward and then level off, while only the won continues its climb without a letup.

Up until last year the trend was for the won to increase only against the U.S. dollar while going down against European currencies, with the Japanese yen and Taiwan currency displaying a more rapid increase than ours. In the first 50 days of this year, the won exchange rate against the U.S. dollar dropped 24.10 won lower than the 792.20 at the end of last year (the Bank of Korea posting was 768.20), resulting in a currency appreciation of 3.14 percent. If this rate of increase is maintained, it is projected that by the end of the year the exchange rate will be 172.50 won (21.7 percent) lower than at the end of last year, or 619.80 won per U.S. dollar.

Even if the rate of appreciation slacks off compared to what it is now, it can still be expected to drop below 700 won by next autumn. Prospects are that it will take less than a year from last 5 November, when the dollar exchange rate broke what had been at that time the Maginot Line of 800 won, for the 700 won line to be breached.

The won is also rapidly appreciating against such key international currencies as the Japanese yen, British pound and West German mark, and this is a total turnaround compared to last year.

For all of last year the won appreciated 16.18 percent against the yen, 14.08 percent against the pound, 10.9 percent against the mark and 9.03 percent against the French franc. This year, however, there has been a 180 degree turnaround. As of 20 February, the won has posted increases of 8.8 percent against the yen, 9.61 percent against the pound, 10.5 percent against the mark and 10.3 percent against the French franc.

This "rapid-fire appreciation" of the won against key international currencies poses a considerable threat to domestic export industries.

Compounding the problem is the fact that Taiwan and Singapore, with whom we compete, are, in contrast, now experiencing depreciation [against the U.S. dollar].

As of 19 February the Taiwanese currency has depreciated 0.21 percent against the U.S. dollar, the Singapore dollar has dropped 1.09 percent and the Hong Kong dollar has dropped 0.38 percent.

These nations did of course post a higher rate of appreciation last year than we did. In particular, the rate of appreciation of the Taiwanese currency against the U.S. dollar was 24.6 percent, and that of the Japanese yen was 29.8 percent.

The fact that the United States has recently been involved in some name calling has to do precisely with this point. Since the won did not appreciate that much last year due to a variety of factors, the increase this year looks that much larger.

The fact is that up until the end of last year there was very little pressure toward upward revaluation given the political instability, management-labor disputes and the presidential election.

It is not very likely there will be much improvement in the huge U.S. trade deficit, especially since the deficit last year was \$17.12 billion larger than expected, which will mean that this problem will come under close scrutiny prior to the U.S. presidential election and that there will be increased pressure put on us for further appreciation of the won.

Last year our nation's current account surplus was \$9.8 billion; if things stay the same this year it is expected that we will have a comparable surplus, so we will just have to accept the fact that appreciation of the won is a trend that cannot be avoided.

Nevertheless, there is increased worry that the recent appreciation of the won may not be a good thing, with the primary point of concern being the speed with which it is taking place.

Anyone can see that the appreciation of the won, as demonstrated by the weakness of the dollar against the won regardless of the dollar's show of strength in the international foreign exchange market, has been the result of policy.

Since the end of last year the U.S. dollar, as of 18 February, has gone up in the Japanese exchange rate from 121 to 130.38, and against the mark from 1.57 to 1.712.

In contrast, in the won exchange rate against the dollar [during the same period], the dollar has dropped from .80 to 1.70 won every day, except for a .10 won per day increase during a period of unusual dollar strength, and most notably has dropped 1.70 won every day, excluding 4 legal holidays, during the last 11 days.

The export industry is extremely apprehensive about the "rapid-fire appreciation" of the won against key currencies. This is because the industry knows that if the value of the won increases too much before full export competitiveness is attained, it will lose its competitive export edge.

Our government is getting strong signals that it will have to come up with a more cautious foreign exchange policy, given the fact that the evil resulting from appreciation of the won is that it impacts indiscriminately and directly on industries whose very existence depends on exports, in contrast to the long-term and indirect damage resulting from opening up [the domestic] import market.

9062

Government To Cut Credit Supply

SK0305020888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 3 May 88 p 6

[Text] The government will revamp the financial and taxational system to give greater benefits to small businesses and salaried workers.

It will instead reduce financial supports to large business combines, lessen tax burdens for low-income bracket people and refrain from intervening in the banks' management.

Minister of Finance Sakong Il said yesterday that the excess liquidity flowing from overseas makes it inevitable for the government to cut credit supply to the private sector, particularly to large conglomerates, or chaebol.

Both the amount of loans to business groups and their portion out of the total credit supply will be continuously reduced, Minister Sakong said.

The credit supply in the private sector is expected to total between 4 trillion won and 5 trillion won this year, falling far short of the 5.96 trillion won recorded last year, he said, adding that the business giants should resort more to direct financing through bond and stock issuance instead of depending on bank loans.

The government will not unilaterally push ahead with its reform plan of finance, taxation and tariff system but fully respect the views of interested parties and experts.

"Conditions are ripe for the government to further deregulate interest rates, promote self-reliance of financial institutions, restructure the functions of different financial bodies and to allow more free competition among them," Minister Sakong said.

To reduce tax burdens for mid- and low-income people, the ministry will cut taxes on wage and salary income as well as lower the special excise tax, he said.

The finance minister made the points in a lecture for about 450 owners of small businesses sponsored by the Korea Human Development Institute held at the Daehan Life Insurance (DLI) 63 building in Yoido.

In deregulating the interest rates on various financial merchandise, meanwhile, the ministry plans to allow businesses to issue commercial papers (CP) with maturity ranging from 90 days to 180 days and widen their interest rate gap from the present 11-12.5 percent per annum to 9-14 percent, a ministry official said.

To further promote the self-regulation of financial institutions, the ministry will also switch from the prior supervision system to post monitoring, the official said.

Economic Advisory Group Calls for Slower Growth

SK0405024588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 4 May 88 p 6

[Text] A nongovernmental body which advises the President on the readjustment of the nation's economic structure has called for slower economic growth to achieve balanced development and enhance the people's welfare.

The group consisting of 25 leading figures from various walks of life demanded that the policy of maintaining rapid economic growth be changed drastically in such a way as to attain balanced development between classes of people and regions, and to establish a welfare society.

The advisory group, headed by former Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, made the demands during its inaugural session held at the Korea Development Institute [KDI] yesterday.

The body also asked for the "development of hi-tech industries and internationalization of every industry" to properly meet the changing economic circumstances, including the trade surplus and growing protectionism of advanced countries.

The group, charged with the mission of making recommendations on economic change to President No Tae-u, has three subcommittees.

One of them deals with the people's welfare, fair distribution of income and labor issues. Two others conduct studies on measures to cope with internationalization, and a readjustment of industrial structure.

The body meets once a month, and each subpanel meets once a week. The secretariat of the group is based at the KDI.

Prior to the inaugural meeting, members of the group were given letters of appointment by President No at Chongwadae.

Themes to be discussed by the body in May include the trade surplus, readjustment of agricultural structure, internationalization and the north-bound policy of Nordpolitik.

The advisory group is scheduled to publish a final report in October.

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

ROK Wishes Reagan Rejection of U.S. Trade Bill
SK2904004988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 88 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Omnibus Trade Bill"]

[Text] The passage by the U.S. Senate of an omnibus trade bill Wednesday and its earlier approval by the House of Representatives gives us cause for serious concern as the bill is aimed at revising Washington's system of imposing import curbs and retaliating against trade violations by foreign competitors.

The highly protectionist and comprehensive bill is the product of years of work. Reflecting the plight of the United States with its snowballing trade deficit, it is a desperate attempt to seek relief from the \$171 billion burden and restore viability to America's besieged industries.

The contents of the bill lead many to question the wisdom of the protectionist advocates who authored and endorsed it. Critics point out that it lacks a prescription to remedy the fundamental problems of the ailing U.S. economy. At the same time, it is certain to antagonize and frustrate most of America's trading partners.

The Senate passed the bill 63-36. The House had approved it 312-107 last week. The measure has now been sent to President Ronald Reagan for signing, but he has vowed to veto it. Reagan focused his opposition on the provision for early notification to employees of plant closings and layoffs.

On whatever grounds, we join all trading partners of Washington in wishing that the ill-conceived and prejudiced legislation is rejected by the Republican administration. The fate of the controversial bill hangs in the balance. It requires a two-thirds majority in both chambers to override a presidential veto.

The main targets of the new trade bill and Japan and its excessive trade surplus and some newly industrializing countries, including Korea and Taiwan. As such, Korea can hardly approve of the high-handed reaction of the United States against the current state of world trade. It no doubt needs some restructuring and adjustment, but not in a way that the promoters of the trade bill have in mind.

The United States is expected to do more to strengthen the inherent vigor of its industry before undertaking major trade legislation to oppress its trading partners. Trade rows ought to be ironed out within the framework of free trade without dampening its activity.

We look forward to President Reagan's substitution of a liberalized version for the trade bill now pending before him.

Yugoslavia To Issue Visas to Korean Tourists
SK3004003188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] A top Yugoslav tourism administrator said yesterday that Korean tourists, either groups or individuals, can enter his country for sightseeing purposes at any time.

Dorde Cvetkovic, president of Yugoslav Tourist Association, further said his government already decided to grant entry visas to Korean tourists.

They will be allowed to obtain entry visas at the Yugoslav embassy in Paris or in any other cities rapidly and conveniently, he added.

In an interview yesterday shortly before departure ending a week-long visit, Cvetkovic said, "Of course Yugoslav tourists are also ready to come to Korea at any time provided the Korean government grants them visas."

He pointed out the fact that some Korean correspondents residing in Paris had visited his country for news coverage earlier this year, saying that other Koreans will also have no problems in visiting Yugoslavia.

He arrived here last Friday at the invitation of Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) president YI Ke-ik and became the first high ranking tourism official from East European countries.

"I was very much impressed by the beauty of Korea; tradition, history, kindness of the people, high quality of services and development in tourism," he said.

During his week-long visit, he met with ranking tourism officials of Korea to exchange views on the promotion of tourism exchange between the two nations and visited major tourist attractions including Kyongju.

He said he was also impressed to see the Pomun Tourism Complex in Kyongju. "I felt there is much in common between the two nations in the way of developing tourist attractions," he said.

The Yugoslav tourism official further said he was surprised at the keen interest Korean officials and tourist agencies have in the promotion of tourism exchange with Yugoslavia.

He also revealed that the officials of the Tourist Association of Yugoslavia and KNTC branch offices in Paris and Frankfurt have already met and discussed ways of establishing cooperation and exchange of tourists in the future.

Some Korean travel agencies have already been in touch with Yugoslav tourist agencies to prepare for the exchange of tourists between the two nations expected to be made in the near future, he said.

Trade System Liberalization Set For 1990's
SK0105031288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 May 88 p 6

[Text] The current trade system colored by import restrictions will be completely revised to allow the entire liberalization of imports by the early 1990s.

In this context, the government will gradually scrap the procedures of approval for imports and exports as well as the trade inspection system in order to change the nation's trade formula to those of advanced countries.

The new trade policy is contained in a program outline for the revised sixth five-year economic development plan which the Trade-Industry Ministry submitted to the development planning and readjustment committee of the Economic Planning Board yesterday.

To facilitate the import liberalization, the ministry will notify in advance the date for imports of 605 primary items and precious metals whose imports are scheduled from next year.

The ministry will also scrap the present list of import surveillance products, now numbering 36, within this year.

Unnecessary regulations and recommendations on imports will be also discarded.

In addition, the ministry will reduce items now numbering 226, which are subject to the diversification of their import sources on a gradual basis by 1991.

For the change of the trade system to that of advanced countries, the present inspection system for exports of 890 items will be gradually removed.

The ministry will sharply minimize its intervention in the procedures of import and export, and the management of customs clearances.

Meanwhile, the ministry will actively push ahead the opening of direct trade with China and other Communist countries in a bid to correct the nation's trade imbalance according to regions.

The nation's trade agencies such as the Korea Foreign Trade Association and the Korea Trade Promotion corporation will be advised to change their structure in order to enhance trade diplomacy on a private level, doing away with their role emphasizing the increase of exports so far.

According to the ministry's program the nation's annual trade surplus will be maintained at the \$5 billion level until 1990 and then go up to the \$6 billion level by 1992.

Specially, the trade surplus will mark \$5 billion this year, down from the \$7.7 billion recorded last year; \$5.2 billion next year; \$5 billion in 1990; \$6 billion in 1991 and \$6.5 billion in 1992.

The nation's imports will register \$52 billion this year, up \$9 billion from the \$41 billion of last year; \$58 billion next year; \$64.9 billion in 1990; \$73.3 billion in 1991 and \$82.2 billion in 1992.

The sixth five-year economic development plan will terminate in 1991.

The ministry envisaged that the nation's annual current account surplus will be reduced from this year's \$7 billion to \$6 billion by 1992, about 2-3 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

In detail, this year the current account surplus will mark \$6.7 billion, far below the \$9.8 billion recorded last year. The figure will remain at \$6 billion annually in the remaining 1989-92 period.

The ministry predicted that heavy petrochemical products will account for 59.3 percent of the nation's total exports in 1991, compared to 54.5 percent this year. Their exports in 1991 are set at \$45.5 billion in contrast with \$30 billion for this year.

Exports of light industrial products will amount to \$27 billion in 1991, 35.2 percent of the nation's total shipments, compared to \$22 billion (40 percent) for this year, while those of primary products will amount to \$4.2 billion, accounting for 5.5 percent of the total exports, up from \$3 billion (5.5 percent) for this year.

Imports of industrial products in 1991 will stand at \$65.9 billion, a 89.9 percent share of the nation's total imports, those of crude oil \$6 billion (8.2 percent) and those of agricultural products \$1.4 billion (1.9 percent).

This year, imports of industrial products are set at \$46.4 billion (89.4 percent of the nation's total imports), those of crude oil \$4.2 billion (8.1 percent) and those of agricultural products \$1.3 billion (13 percent).

The ministry will increase the share of small and medium businesses in the nation's annual shipments from the 37.7 percent of this year to 50 percent in 1991.

The ministry will also encourage business concerns to produce high value-added goods to enhance their profitability on the international market on the heels of the steady won appreciation against the U.S. dollar and wage hikes.

Prospects of Trade Account (in \$100 million, percent)

	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92
Trade Account	77	50	52	50	60	65
Exports	473	550	610	675	767	868
(Increase)	36.2	16.3	10.9	10.7	13.6	13.2
Imports	410	520	580	649	733	822
(Increase)	29.3	26.8	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.1
Current Account	98	70	67	60	60	60

Note: Figures of exports and imports are based on customs clearances.

Firm Bids for PRC Port Contract

OW0205074188 Tokyo KYODO in English
0422 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Seoul, May 2 KYODO — A South Korean construction company has bid for a Chinese construction contract for the first time ever, the Ministry of National Construction said Monday.

As part of a three-party international consortium, Ssangyong Construction Co. has taken part in the tender for the 100-million-dollar reconstruction works of Dalian Port, held in April by the Liaoning Provincial Government, a ministry official said.

The consortium comprises a U.S. construction firm, Parsons Corp., a Chinese construction company and Ssangyong, the official said.

Ssangyong will provide heavy machines for the project, while Parsons will be in charge of planning and execution. The Chinese company will take care of recruiting workers, according to the official.

Ssangyong's share in the whole works will be worth 5.8 million dollars, the official said.

Domestic, Foreign Shippers Prepare China Routes

SK0305035188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 May 88 p 6

[Text] Both domestic and foreign shipping companies are actively preparing to open regular shipping services from Korea to China as direct trade is expected between the two in the near future.

Business sources said yesterday that three foreign shipping companies transporting Korean export cargos to China via Hong Kong are preparing direct services and two Korean flag vessels are clandestinely contacting Chinese authorities to do the same service.

The foreign shipping companies are Hong Kong Golden Island Shipping Co. whose agent in Korea is Co-prosperity Shipping Panama Bridge Line Whose Korean agent is Pan Asia Shipping Corp. and Bigger Line of Hong Kong whose general agent in Seoul is Sejin Shipping Co.

The sources said that Panama Bridge Line, which deploys one semi-container vessel between Pusan and Hong Kong three times a month, will employ another semi-container ship late this month for 5-6 trips a month. The shipping company is also negotiating with Chinese authorities to enter Shanghai Port.

Golden Island and Bigger Line, which are running one semi-container Ship and two fullcontainer ships to Chinese ports including Shanghai irregularly, plan to provide a regular service to the ports.

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One the Korean-flag side, Tongnama Shipping and Hung-A Shipping which is providing regular services on southeast Asian routes, are sounding out the possibility with Chinese authorities of direct calling at Chinese ports.

POLITICAL

Cabinet Reshuffle Analyzed

41070052 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 579, 11 Mar 88 pp 1J-7J

[Text] (Seoul—Naewoe) North Korea has recently reorganized some departments connected with economic affairs in the State Administration Council, its central administrative organization, and, concurrently, reshuffled personnel in important key positions.

The reorganization and personnel reshuffle of the State Administration Council came in February and were concentrated in departments connected with economic affairs, reflecting, it seemed, the current economic impasse in North Korea. Simultaneously, the chief of the general staff of the armed forces rotated; and it was revealed that there was an unusual change in the power structure of North Korea.

The reorganization staged by North Korea in the State Administration Council was characterized by a subdivision of existing organization, which included the dividing of the Metal and Machine [Building] Industry Committee into a metal industry department and a machine industry department. As for personnel changes, no new transformation took place and, existing officials of economic affairs simply changed their positions in a repetitive move.

Such a reorganization of key positions in the State Administration Council, even if one takes into consideration the fact that it was limited and not widespread, is noteworthy in that it is indicative of the future trend of changes in power in North Korea.

Further, in February North Korea dismissed O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the North Korean puppet forces, replacing him with Ch'oe Kwang, who was vice premier. This indicated a sudden change in military personnel.

Regarding the background of such a series of changes in power carried out by North Korea, it is observed, that for the time being the changes are rather deeply connected with the economic stagnation and system uneasiness within North Korea rather than designed to catch up with recent violent changes in the international situation.

In other words, since this year North Korea is observing the 40th anniversary of its founding, it is incumbent upon North Korea to create a favorable situation which will provide a political festival atmosphere, by 9 September at the latest. In order to do so, it is imperative that substantial economic accomplishments be made as much as possible, and that the continuous effectiveness of the father, Kim Il-song, and the hereditary succession of the son remain established and be strengthened. Furthermore, the Third 7-Year Plan, whose first year

was 1987, came to face tough going in its first year and North Korea again seemed doomed to failure in its economic plan. And, entering the new year, [North Korea] failed to take any effective measure to deal with the situation and, amid this situation, North Korea enforced pre-modern labor mobilization systems, such as "the 200-Day Battle." Thus [North Korea] is trying to encourage the so-called socialist construction through a reshuffling of economic officials in the State Administration Council.

Before that, North Korea finished the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-84) in failure, had a period of so-called economic adjustment, and then staged a reorganization of economic departments of the State Administration Council in preparation for the Third 7-Year Plan.

Reviewing aspects of the reorganizations staged from that time till recently, one finds that responsible persons in the central and local economic organizations were widely reshuffled.

First, in the reorganization of the State Administration Council, there was a structural reorganization at the end of 1986: the then existing structure of 15 committees, 18 departments, and 1 institute was replaced with a structure of 14 committees, 15 departments, and 1 institute in the State Administration Council. And, simultaneously with that, the function of the State Administration Council was greatly strengthened with emphasis on economic operations. In March and October of last year and in February of this year, three times in all, both structural reorganizations and partial reshuffling of responsible central economic officials were staged even during the process of implementing the Third 7-Year Plan.

As for the personnel actions North Korea took in the State Administration Council, the first was in March 1987 when Kim Hwan, chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee, was promoted to vice premier and Kim Tal-hyon was appointed to the position of the chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee.

Such a personnel action was taken within 80-odd days after the reorganization of the State Administration Council of December 1986 and the two people involved were technocrats equipped with theoretical [resources.] These facts may be regarded as counter evidence for the following: that North Korea puts emphasis on technological development in the field of chemical and light industry; and that that field has been continuously stagnant.

And, in the second personnel measure, [which came in] October 1987, Hong Song-nam, first vice premier, was dismissed from his post and transferred to the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee and Pak Nam-ki, who was in the post of the chairman of the State Planning Committee, was transferred to another post.

And the Metal and Machine [Building] Industry Committee was divided into two departments. Kye Hyong-sun, then incumbent chairman of the Metal and Machine Building Industry Committee, was appointed to the post of the head of the machine industry department and Ch'oe Man-hyon, vice chairman of the Metal and Machine Building Industry Committee, was promoted to the post of the head of the metal industry department.

Hong Song-nam, who was transferred to the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee, reportedly studied machine engineering as a major in Czechoslovakia. In 1959, he earned on-site business experience as the president and manager of the Kusong Machine Tool Plant; and, in 1980, he was in the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee. Thus he is an expert economic official.

It seems that North Korea's division of the Metal and Machine Building Industry Committee into two independent departments was a measure designed to reduce organizing capacity of the committee system and to increase its executing capacity by means of dividing it into [two] independent departments.

The metal industry department and the machine building industry department which have recently been separated and established independently were separate independent departments in 1977 under the sixth cabinet of the government; but they were unified into the Metal and Machine Building Industry Committee in 1985 and have been operated as such since then.

The third personnel measure, taken in February of this year, was as follows: Cho Se-ung, responsible person of North Hamgyong Province Party Branch, was appointed with a promotion to the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Committee; Kim Hwan, vice premier, was concurrently appointed to the chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee; and Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee, was transferred to the position of the chairman of the State Planning Committee.

And, Hong Song-nam, who was appointed to the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee in October of last year, and Kim Yun-hyok, who was appointed to the concurrent position of vice premier and the chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Committee in October of last year, came, only 4 months after their appointments [to the concurrent positions,] to be responsible only for their vice premier positions. Ch'oe Kwang, dismissed from the position of vice premier, was appointed to the position of the chief of the general staff of armed forces.

This third action taken as a reorganization measure is to be interpreted as a personnel action designed to take those who were in charge in the economic fields at issue to task for poor achievement during the past 1-year period. And it is to be seen as a concerted effort designed to accelerate the implementation of this year's economic plan.

North Korea is also reshuffling chairmen of the administrative and economic guidance committees of provinces and cities, which represent local organizations of economic guidance; and most of those replacement personnel have been found to be new talent as economic officials.

In this way, North Korea is carrying out an alternating of generations, by replacing the old with new talent, in the positions of chairmen of local administrative and economic guidance committees who are in charge of direct production activities. This is to be interpreted as a measure designed to invigorate the first line economic activities and to liquidate setbacks in the implementation of economic plans.

Meanwhile, North Korea reorganized economic guidance committees which were established in September 1981 in an effort to strengthen the function of the local organizations, making them administrative and economic guidance committees in June 1985. Thus it is accelerating the implementation of economic policies using administrative power as a tool.

To review the changes made so far since June 1985 in chairmen of the provincial level administrative and economic guidance committees: during 1986, Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the North Pyongan Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, was replaced with Yom Chae-man, former responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province Party Branch; Yun So, chairman of North Hwanghae Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, was replaced with Kim Hyong-chong, former South Hamgyong Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Ch'oe Chin-song, chairman of North Hamgyong Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, was replaced with An Mun-hon, candidate member of the Party Central Committee; and Ch'oe Pok-hyon, chairman of Kangwon Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, was replaced with Nam Yong-am.

During last year, Kim Tong-won, chairman of South Hwanghae Province, was replaced with Ch'ae Kyu-pin and Han Song-yong, chairman of Chagang Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, was replaced with Kim Chung-ch'on. And, in this year, Ch'oe Ki-song was appointed chairman of North Hamgyong Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Sang-sik was appointed chairman of South Hwanghae Province Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and Han Kwang-nim was

appointed chairman of Kaesong Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee. And most of these replacement personnel are reported to be young talented economic officials.

Such a series of personnel measures taken by North Korea for economic positions in the central and local

regions are the personnel measures designed to solve problems arising in the process of starting and implementing the Third 7-Year Plan. However, frequent personnel changes can be indicative of repetitive failures in the implementation of economic plans.

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